

## DISCUSS THE LICENSE LAW

**Business Men's Association Holds An Interesting Meeting and Questions of Importance Come Up.**

There was a good attendance of members of the Business Men's Association at last Thursday evening's banquet and business session, although many others were no doubt unavoidably detained or called elsewhere. The ladies of the Episcopal church served an excellent chicken pie supper at 6:30, during which hour Weber's orchestra furnished a choice program of popular music. After cigars had been passed President Frost called the meeting to order and the minutes of the previous meeting were read. W. B. Buckingham spoke of the action taken at the last meeting when a motion was made and carried to increase the dues of members to \$1.50 per year, the extra 50 cents to be donated toward maintaining the boys' club room in the library building. This action is contrary to the by-laws of the association, and the precedent established by this action is considered unwise. Therefore, Mr. Buckingham moved that the previous motion or resolution be rescinded, and it was carried unanimously.

Letters were read from Congressman Davidson and Senator LaFollette acknowledging receipt of the protest adopted at the last meeting against the proposed parcels post law, and a letter from A. Meinecke & Son, of Milwaukee, relative to a location for the woodenware branch of their establishment, was read and placed on file.

A communication from Dr. Alcorn recommending that gymnastic apparatus be substituted in the boys' club rooms in place of the billiard table, that it would prove more beneficial, etc., was read and placed on file, after which Pres. John F. Sims, of the Normal, delivered his able address on Abraham Lincoln, a brief synopsis of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

The license ordinance recently passed by the common council, intended to keep out hawkers and peddlers and protect our home dealers and merchants, was brought up for discussion, but B. B. Park and some others wanted the matter laid over until the next meeting, at which time the proposed school commissioner proposition could also be made subjects for debate. A motion to that effect was lost, and Mayor Hanna suggested that the license matter be referred to the local bar association for immediate action, they to give their views and verdict through the columns of the local press. The ordinance was then read by the secretary, and considerable discussion followed. Mayor Hanna stated that the ordinance is intended to keep out peddlers, hawkers and itinerant merchants, and was drawn up at the solicitation of a number of our legitimate dealers and tax payers, and it is not intended to keep farmers from coming here and selling their products to whom they please.

F. J. Carpenter took the position that the wording of the ordinance would prohibit anyone from coming to the city and selling their goods or products from house to house, unless they were first provided with a license, and he further stated that the supreme court of Minnesota has held the passage of a like law by the city council of Duluth to be constitutional. The ordinance should be more carefully worded, he said, so that it will mean what it says and say what it means, and not left to be interpreted by officers to suit themselves.

C. D. McFarland stated that some of the farmers of the county are considerably aroused over the wording of the ordinance, being under the impression that it is a move to keep them from selling their products from house to house, and that morning one of them had talked along that line to him. Such a law of course would be unconstitutional, but it leaves a bad impression. Our merchants and dealers are entitled to protection, and an ordinance broad in its scope and provisions should be adopted and enforced, but the farmers of our county must not be antagonized. The speaker further stated that he believed the ordinance recently passed would not prove constitutional, as the license fees exacted are excessive, \$5 per day for peddlers and \$25 for transient merchants. A liberal license fee should be exacted, but one that would at the same time protect home dealers. Other provisions of the ordinance should be changed, so that it would be better understood and less uncertain in its meaning.

Geo. B. Nelson spoke of the cause that led up to the preparation and adoption of this ordinance; that people who can not be classed as farmers, but who make a business of buying from farmers and then come to the city and sell the product from house to house, including meats, eggs, butter, etc., to the detriment of Stevens Point merchants, those who pay the taxes and assist in maintaining our city, have been doing this extensively for months and years. These people must be classed as peddlers or hawkers, as they pay no taxes in the city and do not produce or manufacture the products or goods that they sell. D. I. Sickelsteel stated that while he held the office of city attorney, he prepared an ordinance covering the license question, but it was not acted upon by the council. He also gave his views from the standpoint of an attorney, citing decisions of the supreme court on the question, etc. J. N. Peickert stated that he had been personally interested in the question of meandering merchants and peddlers, and had consulted Mr. Nelson and other attorneys relative to passing some law whereby the home dealer would be protected, and M. E. Bruce also gave his views on the question.

A motion by Mr. McFarland asking the council to change the ordinance so that the wording will be more specific, leaving no chance for doubt on the part of the farmers of Portage county,

who can always find a ready and open market in Stevens Point, but compelling people to pay license who should do so, was seconded and unanimously adopted.

### File Your Declaration.

Candidates for local offices must remember that they must sign the necessary declaration within five days after their nomination papers have been filed with the city clerk. This is important, and should not be overlooked, otherwise their name may not appear on the primary election ballot.

### Foretold Their Future.

The young people who took part in the High school senior class play, given at the Opera House a few weeks ago, were entertained by Miss Genevieve McDill, principal of the High school, at her home on Main street, last Saturday evening. The guests were attired in old fashioned costumes, various games were played and refreshments served by the hostess and Misses Seibert and Edwards. Miss Mollie Catlin, who represented a gypsy fortune teller, foretold a brilliant future for each of the guests.

### Flora DeVoss Company.

The above company, which opens their engagement here on Monday, March 2nd, at the Grand Opera House, will present for the first play, "Raffles," the reputation of which has reached every corner of this continent. We are all of us more or less interested in the character of a man who brought up to a life of ease and culture, and entitled to move in the very best circles of society, allows his criminal instincts to lead him into a series of depredations with a fearlessness and cunning that would feaze the most hardened thief.

You cannot afford to miss this play, for as a study of his methods and motives is well worth the price of admission alone, but in addition to this strong dramatic offering Manager Rotnour has secured the Mahoney Bros., considered to be the premier song and dance team booking out of Chicago.

J. C. Livingstone, one of the most popular young leading men of the middle west, will be seen in all the principal roles during the week, and on Monday night in his favorite part of Ned Archer, the detective.

Popular prices will prevail, 10, 20 and 30 cents. Seats on sale Saturday. Ladies free Monday night.

### Special Program Provided.

A special program was carried out at the Woman's Club meeting held at their rooms in the library building on the afternoon of Washington's birthday. There was an unusually large attendance of members, besides a goodly number of guests. Mrs. W. J. Shumway, the president, called the meeting to order and announced the first number as a piano solo by Miss Crystal Bigelow, the bright young daughter of Mrs. A. P. Jensen, who acquitted herself very creditably.

Mrs. Alice McDill, the corresponding secretary, read a letter signed by individual members of the committee in charge of the boys' club rooms, expressing their appreciation for the substantial interest taken by the ladies in behalf of the youngsters. Rev. C. F. Spray followed with a paper on "Debts to Colonial Womanhood." The paper is reproduced on the second page of this issue.

Two piano solos by Miss Ramona Pfiffer were given the hearty applause they deserved. A very excellent paper on "Patriotism," prepared and read by Prof. C. B. Bacon, of the Normal faculty, was attentively listened to by the assemblage. We hope to give our readers a liberal synopsis of Mr. Bacon's effort in next week's Gazette.

### Faith and Confidence.

Faith in medicine has a great deal to do with the cure. It is said that a man living near Bakerville has saved the cost of a funeral that would have taken place several years ago only for a mistake he made. For years he had suffered with a spinal and stomach trouble. Whenever he felt like work it rained and in fair weather he was sick, so most of the time he was idle. A friend of his advised him to try a certain patent medicine and the first time in town he got a bottle. On his arrival home he set it on a shelf by the side of a similar bottle containing Lydia Pinkham's dose for women, his wife was taking. By mistake he got the wrong bottle and every dose he took he knew it helped him. His wife discovered the mistake he had made but thinking what was good for the goose was also good for the gander, allowed him to keep on until the bottle was used up. When that time arrived he was a well man and ready to write his testimonial how he had been snatched from the grave, etc., after the doctors had given him up. It was his faith in the medicine that cured him and the last heard of him he was quite a fellow. A similar case is told on a Northwestern conductor who makes Marshfield his home every other night. Last week on one of his arrivals here he was feeling tougher than horse hide with an attack of the grip. Before retiring he told a friend he would be all right in the morning as he carried in his vest pocket a specially prepared pill that was guaranteed to cure the grip over night. The next morning he got up feeling as frisky as a shoot and apparently well. He said it was the greatest remedy for grip ever discovered. Just then he commenced digging in his vest pocket for a collar button he had placed there the day before but to his astonishment it had gone, but the pill he supposed he had taken was still there. In his hurry the night before he had swallowed the collar button for the pill. It seemed to work the same as the pill because he had faith in it.

part of the farmers of Portage county, Marshfield News.

## PETER LE MIEUX IS DEAD WAS MASTERLY ADDRESS

**Pioneer Who Came to Stevens Point in 1847 Passes Away—Remains Taken to Knowlton for Interment.**

Peter LeMieux passed away at the home of his son-in-law, M. E. Bruce, at the Bruce Hotel at 5:50 o'clock Monday evening, after a long illness, accompanied by much suffering. Mr. LeMieux had been in failing health since one year ago last October, but much of this time he was able to be about. He resided with his wife at 302 Water street, adjoining the Bruce Hotel, but on the 4th of last November was removed to the hotel apartments, where he had been confined to his bed ever since, and finally passed away at the hour above stated, his death being due to kidney and bladder troubles. For the past two weeks he had been unconscious most of the time, but occasionally aroused and spoke to those at his bedside, remaining in a conscious condition for only a few moments at a time. His long illness was borne without complaint. The end, however, came peacefully, he passing away without a struggle, and those at his bedside, including his wife, daughter and son-in-law, could hardly realize that the spirit had taken its flight, so quietly came the dissolution.

Peter LeMieux was born at La Prairie, near Montreal, Canada, Sept. 6, 1829, and was therefore in the 79th year of his age. He was a son of Frank LeMieux, who was also a native of Canada, but whose parents came from France. Peter lived in the land of his birth until he was 18 years of age, when he came to Wisconsin and directly to Stevens Point, arriving here Oct. 4, 1847. Portage county had been his home ever since, for over sixty years, and although he made Wausau his headquarters from 1847 to 1857, that place was then a part of Portage county. During these years he was engaged in logging in partnership with the late William and Nathaniel Kelly, of Wausau, and was employed as a sawyer in their mill on the Big Eau Claire during the summer seasons, being the first man to operate a rotary saw in the state of Wisconsin, or as far as known, in the entire west. In 1857 he moved to what is now the town of Eau Claire, in this county, and purchased the William Fleming mill on the Little Eau Claire, which he owned and operated until 1884, when he retired from the lumber business and engaged in farming, his home being on the west bank of the Wisconsin river in the town of Eau Claire. Fourteen years ago Mr. LeMieux moved to this city and had made his home here ever since. He was married Apr. 12, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Cook, the ceremony taking place in the town of Eau Claire. Four children were born to them, two sons and two daughters, Mrs. Geo. C. Bruce, of West Point, Cal.; Hartley LeMieux, who was drowned at Bridgeport, on the Wisconsin river, while going to market with a fleet of lumber in 1880, and was 17 years of age; Mrs. M. E. Bruce, of this city, and Ward LeMieux, who was drowned at his father's mill when five years of age. He also leaves several sisters and brothers at Montreal and vicinity. The family is a numerous one and at a gathering held a few years ago, there were 166 relatives present, none of them being further removed than cousins, nieces or nephews. The only relative in Wisconsin outside of his immediate family, is an aged cousin, William LeMieux, of Kaukauna.

The deceased gentleman was an honest man, a sincere and true friend, a kind and indulgent husband and father and a devout christian. He was a member of the Catholic church and carefully and conscientiously followed the teachings of that denomination. His friends were as numerous as his acquaintances and all who knew him will regret to learn of his death, but believe that the good works he performed here below will be rewarded in the better world beyond.

The funeral took place from St. Stephen's church at eight o'clock this morning, Rev. W. J. Rice officiating, after which the remains were taken by team to Knowlton for interment, beside those who had gone before. Eugene Bruce, of Ashland, a nephew of M. E. Bruce, arrived here last night to attend the last rites. The honorary pallbearers were Alexander Krembs, Sr., Dr. G. Rood, Jos. Raymond, A. F. Wyatt, C. C. Myers and A. J. Warren. The active bearers were Max Krembs, Nelson Strong, Moses Puraria.

### The First White Woman.

A former Portage county woman, Mrs. J. A. Bail, has the distinction of being the first white woman to locate at what is now the prosperous city of Tomahawk. Her maiden name was Miss Mahanna, a sister of Wallace Mahanna, of Amherst, and she went to Tomahawk in 1884 with her husband, John Tobin, who died a number of years ago, and who had the contract to clear the flowage of the Wisconsin river dam at Tomahawk.

### Conductor on the Northern Pacific.

Thos. Quinn, of Jamestown, N. D., spent last Saturday evening in the city, being on his way home from the town of Amherst, where he had been called by the fatal illness of his aged mother, who passed away that day. Mr. Quinn was unable to wait for the funeral, having received a telegram that his wife was ill. He is a conductor on the Northern Pacific, with headquarters at Jamestown, was born in Stevens Point and spent his boyhood days here, being educated in our public schools. His father, Carl Quinn, died in 1872, and a few years later his mother was married and had lived in the eastern part of the county ever since. "Tom" has been a railroad man since becoming old enough to work and for years was in the train service of the Central, going west a few years ago.

Pres. John F. Sims Reviews the Life, Character and Greatness of Abraham Lincoln.

One of the most entertaining and instructive lectures ever given in this city, was delivered by Pres. John F. Sims of the Normal school at the Business Men's Association banquet, Thursday evening, on Abraham Lincoln. It was an analysis and interpretation of history, with the career of Lincoln as a focal point, reviewing stirring events of recent times, and coming to a climax in the tragic assassination of one of the sublimest characters in history.

The speaker first gave an account of the important events and characters about the time of the birth of Lincoln. In brief review he spoke of Napoleon and other great men, concluding that in all points of real greatness Lincoln towered above them all. Next followed an estimation of the place of Lincoln in the history of his country; a history of the slave agitation, the prominent figures in that cause, the places they filled, their peculiar mission, their relation to one another—men like Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Whittier, the poet, Sumner, the statesman—and then the place of Lincoln as the chief spirit of the time. Next came an account of his career, which in itself forms one of the most interesting chapters of the history of our country, but which the speaker presented in an unusually interesting and fascinating way. He dwelt largely on the formative influences of his life, the place and circumstances of his birth and his youth, the influences of education and religion on his life, his power of self direction and self discipline, his power of thought and expression, his honesty, his charity to all; his career as a student in which he reaches out in all directions and absorbs what is best in the culture of the hardy backwoodsman, in the few good books to which he had access and over which he pored with diligence and patience, he being his own teacher for the most part. Then we follow our hero as a full grown man, six feet four inches tall, as a captain of a company in the Black Hawk war; we see him as he takes a trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where he has a picture of the horrors of slavery and where he promises that if he ever gets a chance he will hit that institution a hard blow. We see him as member of congress and later in that ever memorable contest in the state of Illinois for a seat in the United States senate against Stephen A. Douglas, the little giant of the North.

Throughout the speech, Mr. Sims interspersed here and there Lincoln's own words, showing his views at all points and crises of our history, in this way illustrating the literary qualities of Lincoln's style, showing his clearness and conciseness of expression and his power to convince the people. One of the most interesting parts of the lecture was an account of Lincoln's own life by himself in answer by letter to an inquiry of a political admirer. To fully appreciate this letter it must be read or known at first hand, for in simplicity, quaintness and homely grandeur of style it is unsurpassed. In the last part of the address the speaker made historical resume of the civil war, marshaling facts and interpreting events, showing that the quiet, unassuming, ungainly giant of the White House was the master spirit who led our country safely through the greatest dangers, trials and crises of our history. Then with the account of the assassination we see the tragic catastrophe of the mighty drama of war, and Lincoln's memory becomes enshrined not alone in the hearts of his contemporaries, but of all future generations as long as history shall be read and as long as men shall prize heroic sacrifice to duty. The speaker reached his climax in an effective rendering of Walt Whitman's famous poem, "O Captain, My Captain."

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done:  
The ship has weathered every rack,  
The prize we sought is won;  
The port is near, the bells I hear,  
The people all exulting,  
While follow eyes the steady keel,  
The vessel grim and daring;  
But O heart! heart! heart!  
O the bleeding drops of red,  
Where on the deck my Captain lies,  
Fallen cold and dead.  
O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells:  
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—  
—for you the bugle thrills,  
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding:  
For you they call, the swaying mass,  
Their eager faces turning:  
Here Captain! dear father!  
This arm beneath your head!  
It is some dream that on the deck  
You've fallen cold and dead.  
My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still:  
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will:  
The ship is anchored safe and sound,  
Its voyage closed and done,  
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won,  
Exult O shores, and ring O bells!  
But I with mournful tread  
Walk the deck my Captain lies,  
Fallen cold and dead.

After this the lesson of Lincoln's life was brought home to the hearts of all, and the speaker closed after having held the rapt attention of the audience for one hour.

### New Business Enterprise.

O. H. Christianson, recently of Fond du Lac, has leased the west store in grand opera house block and will open a 5 and 10 cent store within a few days. Business places of this character have proven very successful in many of our neighboring cities.

### Marshfield Thursday Evening.

The members of the High school senior class will go to Marshfield on Thursday evening's train, when they will present "The Private Secretary" at the Opera House in that city. The play was presented in a most pleasing manner here four weeks ago, and The Gazette can assure its Marshfield friends that the young people are deserving of liberal patronage. Mrs. E. M. Copps, Mrs. J. N. Davis, Miss Ida M. Edwards, and possibly others will act as chaperons.

### County and City Directory.

The new directory of Portage county and the city of Stevens Point, work upon which was commenced last fall, has been completed and copies thereof delivered to the respective subscribers and advertisers. The preliminary work on the book was performed by Bernard Hoffman, who made a personal canvass of the city, while the data for the county portion of the book was secured from the respective town and village clerks, and if not entirely complete, which it is hoped is not the case, it is because the necessary information was not forthcoming. The directory contains 280 pages, including advertising space, and was printed at The Gazette office, the pages being sewed together and neatly bound by an expert in that line of work. Mr. Hoffman has delivered copies of the book to various subscribers, completing his work on Monday, and extra copies are on sale at The Gazette office at \$3 each.

## PROTEST AGAINST INJUSTICE

**Twelve Thousand Polish People Represented at Mass Meeting in This City Last Sunday Afternoon.**

A gathering of between 600 and 700 Polish people, among whom were representatives of the 12,000 citizens of Polish birth or ancestry living at Grand Rapids and in various portions of Portage county, assembled at St. Peter's school hall last Sunday afternoon and entered unanimously protest against the proposed action of the Prussian government, which in effect means the confiscation of all lands and property owned by Poles and exiling them from the country.

There has been for some time a commission whose business it is to purchase estates in Prussian Poland and sell them to Germans. The payment is made from public money secured by taxes which Poles themselves pay. In schools children are not allowed to use the Polish language, and Polish is forbidden in public meetings. As if this were not foolish and drastic enough a new and absolutely tyrannical proposition has been presented by Chancellor Bulow to the Prussian Parliament, being nothing less than the arbitrary and compulsory purchase of estates owned by Poles, 174,000 acres this year, and transferring them to German-speaking Prussians, thus dispossessing the owners by a lawless law.

Rev. W. B. Polacyk, of Casimir, presided as chairman, and Jacob Wojak was secretary. Vigorous speeches were made in their native tongue by Father Polacyk, Rev. L. J. Pescinski, Andrew Kryger, J. F. Bruski, Mike Tafelski, John Lasloski, and in English by D. I. Sickelsteel. The talks were interspersed with musical numbers by St. Peter's church choir and a chorus of male voices. The chairman was instructed to send a telegram to President Roosevelt, asking him to use his good offices in behalf of the persecuted people, and the following resolutions also were adopted:

Whereas, there is now pending before the parliament of Prussia certain proposed legislation wherein and whereby it is proposed to authorize and empower the citizens or subjects of Prussia to take from the Poles resident in that part of Poland under the government of Prussia their lands and their homes for the price which the Prussian people may see fit to place thereon, and

Whereas, if the said law is passed and becomes effective, it virtually dispossesses the Poles under the government of Prussia of their lands and their homes, and making those who remain there surfs or servants of the Prussian people, or in the alternative expels them from the lands and homes of their forefathers, and drives them into exile, and

Whereas, we, Polish-American citizens in this mass meeting assembled, are not unmindful of the great privileges and liberties which we enjoy in this country of our adoption, and being ever faithful, loyal, and well disposed towards the government and institutions of this country, and as such loyal citizens of this country do most sincerely protest against the proposed legislation by the Prussian parliament:

Now, therefore, be it resolved, by the Polish-American citizens of the city of Stevens Point and vicinity in mass meeting assembled, that we do most strenuously protest against the proposed legislation by the Prussian Parliament as being unwarrantable and incompatible with true civilization and Christian principles, and that we petition our representatives in Congress to use their influence, power and prestige, and that they take such action as to them may seem advisable for the purpose of preventing the passage of the proposed legislation or any similar legislation by the Prussian Parliament, and

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. Robert M. LaFollette, United States Senator for Wisconsin, and to the Hon. Isaac Steinhilber, United States Senator for Wisconsin, and to the Hon. James H. Davidson, Congressman for this district.

## FRANCES SLUTTS HOOD

**Telegram Received on Monday Announces Death of Former Stevens Point Lady at Frances, North Dakota.**

Mrs. A. Eaton received a telegram last Monday afternoon from S. K. Hood, of Frances, N. D., which brought the sad information that his wife had passed away that morning. The telegram was brief, containing only these words, "Frank died this morning." No further particulars have been received, and the fact that it was not known by any of her friends in Stevens Point that Mrs. Hood had been ill, makes the announcement of her death the greater shock.

A few weeks ago she wrote to Mrs. Eaton, telling of the pleasant Christmas time that the family had spent in their western home, and stating that her daughter, Miss Ruth, who had been teaching at Hillsboro, N. D., had been at home for three weeks, her school having been closed temporarily on account of smallpox scare. Again on Jan. 12th she wrote to Mrs. Geraldine Clark and in this letter she expressed her sympathy over the death of the latter's mother, Mrs. N. F. Bliss, and concludes as follows:

"George is still in Chicago and could not come home for Christmas, but has promised to come next summer. I just had an interesting letter from Olive Van Epps and she wrote that she hoped to attend the reunion in Stevens Point next summer, and Sam and I are in hopes that we can go. I also received a letter from Nellie Pike Goodrich and she thinks of being there, too, if nothing happens to prevent. We never had a finer winter than the present one, in fact, have had no real winter here yet and the ground is still bare and all stock are feeding out. We were on the go so much of the time while Ruth was home during the holidays that now I must get down to business and do some sewing. Trusting this finds you well, and with love and best wishes, I am, yours sincerely."

As said above, it was not known that Mrs. Hood had been ill and her death must have come suddenly. She was the oldest child in the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Slutts and the last of a family of several girls and boys. She was born in Stevens Point, her maiden name being Frances Slutts, and she was in the 50th year of her age. Twenty-six years ago last fall she was married to Sam K. Hood, and soon thereafter they moved to North Dakota, some 18 miles from Bismark, and for a number of years Mrs. Hood had been postmistress at Frances, the postoffice being named in her honor, and the family have been very successful in all respects. She was the mother of two children, Miss Ruth, a teacher at Hillsboro, and George, who has been holding a good position in Chicago for the past couple of years. She was one of the kindest and best of schoolmates, and as a girl attended the Old White School, being a classmate of the writer and several others who are still residents of Stevens Point. As a girl and woman she was strong in character, good and noble, and words are inadequate at this time to express the sorrow which the brief announcement of her death brings to the hearts of those who have known her all her life.

It is believed that the remains will be brought here for interment, unless death was due to some disease that would prevent.

### A Voice From California.

Art. Benham, a former well known Stevens Pointer, and who is now at the head of Benham Ice Cream Co., at Fresno, Cal., has met with excellent success since going west. They are extensive manufacturers and shippers of pure ice cream and ices, with an office and factory at 1309 J street. Under date of last Saturday he writes:

"The dear old Gazette reaches us every week and I note many changes in the old town. The reason I haven't written you before is I have been trying to plan time to make a visit to Stevens Point and just concluded I can't find time this year, one thing and another detaining me and now we are installing a 10 ton refrigerating plant, so I am figuring on next winter to make a good visit in Stevens Point. Fresno is the best town on the map today for its size. This county produced \$30,000,000 last year. Anything and everything that grows on earth grows here, and you don't freeze to death in the winter either. I see you have had cold weather and lots of snow. The coldest we have had was 32 above zero, and it hardly ever gets to that. Five years ago we had a population of 15,000 and now we have 30,000 and will have 50,000 in 5 years more. Come out here and live in God's country, where the people live on gold fish and every blade of grass is a gold dollar and every time the door opens a 'draft' blows in. Good bye, Ed., and remember me to all the boys."

### Getting School Money.

County Treasurer Dake has already turned over the county school monies to F. E. Boyer, city treasurer, and several of the town and village treasurers. Those who have called thus far are C. M. Dwinell of Amherst, Felix Tezloff of Hull, J. J. Omerick of Sharon, Clifford Smith of the village of Amherst, Leon Worzella of Plover, P. O. Virum of Eau Claire, Wm. F. Olsen of Lanark.

### Bankers Coming in May.

Group No. 6, Wisconsin State Bankers' Association, will meet in this city on Friday, May 29th, the date and place having been fixed at a meeting of the executive committee held at Wausau last week. The group or district comprises the Wisconsin valley cities, together with points west along the Wisconsin Central as far as Medford and east to Waupaca, as well as other towns and cities in Northern Wisconsin.



The extra passenger service on the Portage branch of the Central, between Packwaukee and Montello, which was ordered by the railroad commission last fall to accommodate passengers bound to and from the latter place, will be discontinued. The commission ordered an engine and caboose or passenger coach to be run between the two points mentioned, so as to connect with the north bound freight train, the same to be maintained for a period of two months. The railroad company complied with the order, and sets forth that its expense for three months ending Feb. 1st, 1908, was \$318, while the receipts for passenger service amounts to only \$54, making a loss to the company of \$264. Only 360 passengers were carried on the extra train during the three months.

#### Escape From Waupaca Jail.

Ralph Jones, the young fellow who left a couple of harnesses at the Myers House in this city, where he was employed for a time, several weeks ago, and which later were shown to have been stolen, escaped from the county jail at Waupaca, one week ago last Saturday, but was soon located and arrested in Chicago, where he had made his way concealed in a potato car. Jones was recognized by Mr. Nicholson, who looks after the A. M. Penney potato business in Chicago, and was detained under pretext of sending him to St. Louis with a car load of potatoes. Two other prisoners, Sam Wallace and an Indian named Adams, got away at the same time, and have not been captured. When Mrs. Flanagan, wife of the sheriff, unlocked the corridor door to admit a "trustee," the three fellows pushed her behind the door and were soon lost to sight.

#### A Piano at a Nominal Price.

Chicago's largest music house, Lyon & Healy, announces a clearing sale of pianos. Several hundred splendid instruments are offered without reserve until all are sold. In this stock are a number of Steinway and Weber pianos and new and second-hand pianos, including instruments of the following well known makes: Lyon & Healy, Huntington, Vose, Knabe, Washburn, Fischer, Kimball, Chickering, etc. In upright pianos new instruments at \$120, \$140, \$150, \$165, \$190, \$200 and upwards. This is an opportunity that will not occur again. Any piano not proving entirely satisfactory may be returned at their expense. Address Lyon & Healy, 10 Adams street, Chicago. Distance is no obstacle, for in proportion to the saving to be made the freight charges are insignificant. Any banker will assure you of the entire responsibility of Lyon & Healy, and their record of 44 years for honorable dealing. Write today so as to avoid disappointment.

#### The March American Magazine.

The American Magazine is taking up the presidential candidates in a big way.

The other day Secretary Taft told his campaign managers to keep their hands off New York state. Rather than anger his enemies, and split the state, he chose to take his chances and let Governor Hughes go to the convention with New York's 72 votes. Of course Taft is still in the running, and William Allen White will soon present a character sketch of him in The American Magazine. But how about Hughes? Everybody is inquiring. In the March number Ida M. Tarbell writes of Hughes. She makes the big lawyer clear to the reader. One can see how, before he came into the public eye (1905,) he was preparing himself. The reader finds, too, that the Governor has a mind that captivates the imagination—a mind that can take up a hard piece of new work and go through it as a steel drill goes through rock.

"Mr. Dooley's" article this month is on "Philosophers."

In the same number Ray Stannard Baker reports "The Negro's Struggle for Survival in the North," and Professor W. I. Thomas writes on "The Psychology of the Yellow Journal." Upton Sinclair reports fresh and startling facts about the extravagant life of the very rich in New York City, and Lincoln Steffens presents a character sketch of "U'ren, the law-giver, the legislative blacksmith of Oregon who is fashioning tools for democracy." "The Interpreter's Horse" and "The Pilgrim's Serip" are full of good reading.

David Grayson, author of "Adventures in Contentment," writes an "Adventure in Fraternity." The story-tellers are: Marion Hill, Lucille Baldwin Van Slyke and John G. Neihardt.

Attend the Wausau Business College, Wausau, Wis.

The six-room dwelling at 222 Washington street, North Side, is for sale at a big bargain. Enquire of Ed. Raizner, 310 N. Second street.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Stephen's church, who gave a coffee at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Dunegan, last Wednesday evening, cleared the sum of \$23.10.

Lost, a horse hide rope, with green lining, on the road between Stevens Point and Custer. The finder will be rewarded by returning to The Gazette office.

Chas. E. Wert will not be a candidate for city treasurer on the Republican ticket, as has been announced in the local press, having decided not to enter the contest.

Michael O'Keefe, owner and manager of an excellent farm a short distance north of Custer station, greeted friends and attended to business matters in this city last Friday.

A. R. Horn, formerly division superintendent for the Central, but now president of the Palmer Hotel Co. at Fond du Lac, visited among friends in this city last Thursday evening.

A fellow who was found asleep by the police near the Bourn Vehicle Co. warehouse, last Thursday evening, claimed he had been robbed of \$15, but no credence was paid to his story, it being simply a bribe-storm.

Martin Heffron, of Stockton, was a visitor to the city on Friday, the first time in some weeks, he having been troubled by a solicited call from his old enemy, rheumatism, whose coming is never welcome and who stays longer than desired.

Mrs. P. H. Hogle, who had been living at Wausau for several months, has returned to this city and is now at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. M. Wadleigh. Although Wausau is a nice town and has many good people, Mrs. Hogle appreciates more fully than ever that it is difficult to equal Stevens Point as a place of residence.

John McGreer, of Antigo, was a visitor to this city last Thursday and Friday, coming down to meet a few of the many friends among whom he lived from childhood until he moved to Antigo several years ago. Mr. McGreer has met with good success in the real estate business at Antigo, and is an influential member of the common council of that city.

John McGinley, of Buena Vista, and James McGinley, of Fond du Lac, were visitors to this city last Thursday, the former having come up on a business trip. James, who is a conductor on the Northwestern railroad, was one of the many residents of Fond du Lac who were afflicted with smallpox this winter, being under quarantine for about eight weeks, and still carries the marks on his hands, face and body.

Frank Pudowski was sent to jail for thirty days, in municipal court, last Thursday, having been arrested on the charge of being drunk and disorderly and assaulting his wife. Mrs. Pudowski claimed that he had contributed only \$2 to the support of herself and children for ten weeks, and before pronouncing sentence, Judge Murat reprimanded the prisoner for his heartlessness and want of common decency.

#### Judgment For Plaintiff.

Valentine Pionek sued Anton Glysinski in Justice Carpenter's court, last week, to recover for three loads of wood which he claimed was picked up on land belonging to the plaintiff, who was represented by T. A. Humphrey, while C. H. Cashin represented the defendant. The plaintiff maintained that the wood was taken by the defendant from piles which the defendant purchased from another party, and the defendant claimed that the wood was picked up here and there by himself and little son. The court gave the plaintiff a judgment for \$3, besides \$14 costs. The wood will prove very expensive for all concerned.

#### Succeeds Miss Sawyer.

The new librarian at the Stevens Point Normal, who succeeds Miss Edith R. Sawyer, is Miss Clara Swenson, of Chicago. Miss Sawyer resigned to take a like position at Lansing, Mich., it will be remembered, and Miss Swenson, who has already entered upon the discharge of her new duties, is a Chicago High school graduate and also a graduate of Rockford college. She finished the librarian's course in the University of Illinois and was later employed in the library of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Recently she has been employed in a responsible position in the John Crerar library in Chicago and comes to Stevens Point direct from that institution. Miss Swenson is said to be most thorough in her work, her training having been of the best to be obtained in the above leading educational institutions, and the Normal library under her supervision will lose none of its recognized value.

#### Brought Here For Burial.

Mrs. Paulina Jackson, widow of the late Frank Jackson, who died in this city several years ago, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. B. Choate, 52 South street, Fond du Lac, last Wednesday, and the remains were brought here for interment on Friday noon's train. The funeral took place direct from the train, with interment in Forest cemetery. Rev. J. A. Stemen officiating. The funeral party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Choate and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Jackson and daughter. The pallbearers were P. H. Cashin, Lewis and Edson Sawyer and Frank Gano.

Mrs. Jackson was a native of Maine, 76 years of age, and came to Stevens Point with her husband and daughter about twenty-five years ago. Mr. Jackson, who was engaged in the teaming business here, died several years ago, and after the change in divisions on the Central, Mrs. Jackson moved to Fond du Lac with her daughter, Mr. Choate being an engineer on the road. She was a good, noble woman, one whose memory will be kindly cherished by very many friends here and elsewhere. Besides her daughter, she is survived by one sister, Mrs. W. D. Haskell, of New Jersey, and a brother, whose home is in Maine. While residents of Stevens Point, the Jackson and Choate families resided at 320 Monroe street.

"Debtors to Colonial Womanhood" is Subject Treated by Him at Woman's Club Meeting, Saturday.

A tribute to womanhood, and especially to the women of colonial times, was paid by Rev. C. F. Spray, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, at the Woman's Club meeting last Saturday afternoon. The topic being of peculiar interest to the fair sex, we feel it a privilege to publish the paper in full.

The gallant father of our country was so sensitive to the influence of the fair daughters of his time, that we are confident his spirit will not appear vexed if a few moments are devoted, on this his birthday, to the consideration of our debt to Colonial womanhood, with a passing reference to the woman of today. Why should the Georges of any period of our illustrious history object to the bestowal of a few laurels upon the no less worthy Marthas? Have they not often counseled together? Has not the decision reached been frequently the product of a dual brain? And has not even the heroism of the field been inspired by memory of the tender associations of the home? The work of each has ever had a common meeting ground. The woman haters have never been successful in capturing fair prizes, while to the man haters we can wish no greater success. Truly hath wisdom recorded: "The woman's cause is man's—They rise or sink together—Dwarfed or God-like, bond or free."

We cannot refrain from the observation that woman's work has been largely wrought in obscurity; while man's has been in the open, where the light of history falls. He has planned and executed campaigns, marching with flashing armor that could be seen for centuries. He fought often conscious that the clamor of his battle was to ring in the ears of generations then unborn. The pictures of the blood he sheds, the maps he revises, the memories of the deeds of honor or dishonor done, are not effaced by the swiftly passing years. Even in peace he may speak from congress hall or senate chamber, and his voiced sentiments will travel across continents and under seas, and live in the archives of the nation that he serves. His policies of statescraft may not die. The work of industrial improvement is considered a monument to his enduring fame. The name of George Washington is immortal, but we remember Marthas, too often, only for George's sake. Woman's work on the contrary has been chiefly within the citadel of progress, her home, where with closed doors she has shaped her own as well as the destinies of others. Here she has had the first chance in training the statesman, in shaping the life of the industrial king, in training the tongue of the orator, moulding the courage of the soldier, and coloring the religious opinions of the theologian. Her work has been chiefly spiritual in every age, and will remain so until Gabriel comes. While there may be an ever increasing number of occupations open to women, the real sphere of womanhood, of such vital importance to the moral and social welfare of the race, will not change. All efforts to reverse nature on the part of a few will prove futile. The new woman, as some conceive her, will ever be a monstrosity. When they informed Thomas Carlyle that Margaret Fuller had decided to accept the order of the universe, he smiled derisively and said "She'd better." The noblest sphere of womanhood will continue to be as queen hidden away in the heart of our civilization, the home. The real significance of the heroism here displayed, history may not suggest.

I was deeply impressed recently by an article, appearing in a current magazine, on the self denial of the ordinary woman, whose Christ-like acts so few appreciate. While there may be a tendency to pity those who receive so little recognition, yet it is consoling to remember that the spiritual forces are the real forces of life. After all, the events of history are not far removed from her place of power. Battles in time of war and civil commotion in times of peace, but reveal the presence of greater movements in the realm of the soul. The women of Colonial times, being no exception, were the figures principally concealed by the stage scenery. The life in a new land where God's out of doors seemed boundless, and fresh air abundant, insured a physical hardihood fortunate in furnishing sinews for a sturdy race. The type of womanhood was in the main noble, notwithstanding a shortage of females in some sections led to a traffic in wives. The dangers of this new world were realized more by the women than the men. Often alone where the enraged Indian might attack at any time, she became alert and courageous. Hannah Bradley succeeded in defending herself successfully against a redskin by the use of boiling soap; another administered a dose of red hot coals. These women evidently believed in warm receptions. The broom was then too tame an instrument of warfare. Hannah Dustin, with the assistance of another woman and a boy, succeeded in killing ten Indians. Remembering as they journeyed to Haverhill, that they possessed no conclusive evidence of their deeds of daring, they returned, scalped their victims in genuine heathen style, and brought the ghastly trophies to the village. Happy was the savage who fought shy of the Hannahs of that period.

It requires brave hearts to blaze the way for nation building in an unconquered land, despite the enmity of stealthy foes. The many acts of courage performed by our Colonial mothers for the enrichment of future generations, the infinite alone knoweth. The monumental fact that the severity of the winter's cold, cruelty of savage, and the heart knawings of loneliness did not drive her from the new land, is sufficient evidence of her stoutness of life.

When death of father, husband or brother flung her out upon her own resources, she easily became a woman of affairs. The early advertisements reveal the fact there were lady teachers, embroiderers, jelly makers, wax workers, dealers in crockery, musical instruments, hardware, farm products, groceries and drugs. Others became identified with the business world as publishers. In this field Mrs. Goddard of Rhode Island became prominent. A certain writer asserts "Just before the Revolution it was nothing very novel or unusual to the people of Baltimore to see a woman edit a paper." A

woman introduced the cultivation of indigo into South Carolina, and became the chief agent in an extensive enterprise. To others fell the lot of conducting large mercantile interests on land and sea. One, a Mrs. Grant, proved her ability to take care of herself, when, having a case at law and discovering the knavery of her attorney, she walked into court, exposed his treachery, plead her cause, and won her case. These isolated examples but reveal a latent intellectual capacity slumbering in the early life of American womanhood.

In the realm of the heart she maintained the supremacy bequeathed to her by nature. An old writer has described the American woman of the 18th century as "languishingly sweet." As conclusive proof of this we cite the experiences of George Washington himself. We find him deeply in love at the tender age of 14. Too bashful to make the conquest in person, he is said to have contented himself in the composition of sentimental lines. I have wondered what that stately youth could have written in love-sick verse. Now, if a youth of today should fall into such a condition of mind, we can imagine him writing "My lovely lillock lady fair—For thee I'm ready to do and dare—And when mid balmy breezes the bee is on the hum—I'll bring to thee my pockets full of gum." But we dare not think of Washington composing in that vein. That he was strongly susceptible to the influence of the Colonial lassies is revealed in the following written to a friend when 16 years of age: "I might, were my heart disengaged, pass my time very pleasantly, as a very agreeable young lady lives in the same house, but as that is only adding fuel to the fire, it makes me more uneasy, for by often and unavoidably being in company with her revives my former passion for your lowland beauty; where, as were I to live more retired from young women, I might in some measure eliminate my sorrows by burying that chaste and troublesome passion in the grave of oblivion or eternal forgetfulness." At 20 he writes to William Fauntleroy thus of Miss Betsy Fauntleroy: "I purpose, as soon as I recover strength, to wait on Miss Bettie in hopes of a reconsideration of the former cruel sentence and to see if I cannot gain a decision in my favor. I enclose a letter to her." Later he falls hopelessly in love with Mary Phillips, only to be captured unconditionally by the charming young widow, Martha Custis.

It is stated that when Washington first met his future bride, he was at twenty-seven, the brilliant colonel of the Virginia troops. He was riding booted and spurred in hot haste to the capitol of the province that he might confer with the governor concerning the defense of the frontier. When within a few miles of his destination he was pressed by a friend to stop for dinner. He paused reluctantly, intending to mount the moment dinner was over. But at the table he met Mrs. Custis. The horses were brought to the door as ordered, but lo, "the Colonel did not appear. The afternoon flew by and the horses were led away to the stable, the owner having decided to tarry for the night. The next morning he rode away a captive, but not having been captured by an enemy. Within a year they were married. We have dwelt on this familiar love history of Washington's for the purpose of pointing out that if before the beauty of his age this strong man, the prospective hero of a great conflict, should have been so utterly undone, what must have been the fate of ordinary mortals? When reminded of the conquests of the Colonial dames, we are tempted to change Tennyson's lines so as to read—"Love took up the harp of life and smote on all the chords with might—Smote the chord of self that trembling passed with her out of sight."

In order that we may remember that these were earthly creatures, your attention is called to the temptation to gossip, into which some unwary victims fell. The tongue has always been a troublesome member. The times of which we write seemed to be no exception. Many were condemned because of too much babbling. Strange to relate, some unruly members were found in the mouths of women. In fact one old writer becomes so agitated about the matter that he declares: "A woman should be a main storehouse of secrets, a magazine of taciturnity, the closet of connivance, the mumbudget of silence, the cap case, fardel, or pack of friendly toleration." Such a writer would doubtlessly have appreciated the point concealed in the termination of the following lines:

"There are women who are comely,  
There are women who are homely;  
But be careful how latter thing you say.

There are women who are wealthy,  
There are women who are healthy,  
There are women who will always have their way.


There are women who are truthful,  
There are women who are youthful;  
Was there ever any woman that was old?

There are women who are sainted,  
There are women who are painted,  
There are women who are worth their weight in gold.

There are women who are married,  
There are women who have married,  
There are women who are speechless—  
—but they're dead."

In contradiction to this old saw about woman's tongue, it may be of interest to some to note that there were more men arrested for use of the tongue than women.

In the souls of Colonial women burned a true loyalty to the highest interest of the colonies. The right or wrong of civic measures were doubtless discussed before the blaze of burning logs. If the man had ideas of government contrary to the doctrine of taxation without representation, the wife and daughter also entertained opinions touching the same question. They did not belong to the type of the German scholar's wife of whom he said, "she had seventeen children and no opinions." We do not conceive them to have been female slaves driven to perform tasks and surrender their thinking to others. The cradles of those days were guarded by mothers, who were determined that their self denial for the purpose of creating a new home, and founding an asylum for wounded liberties, should not be in vain. The rude homes became not only the nursery of healthy children, but of a holy love of freedom that would not brook limitation of God bequeathed rights. Patriotic mothers gave liberty loving sons to fight at Bunker Hill, suffer at Valley Forge and triumph at Yorktown. Before hos-



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ilities had broken out in battle the women revealed their patriotism by the decision to boycott the troublesome tea. A compact to that effect was signed by three hundred Boston ladies. One declared her intention in blank verse, but we decided it was too blank for quotation here. Liberty tea of American composition was substituted as a beverage. An organization known as "daughters of liberty" was in evidence in many quarters. They gathered in companies to spin, thus supplying cloth of American production. In the evening a mixed company was occasionally invited, and the spinning became an event of social enjoyment. The meeting usually terminated with divine services. On one occasion seventeen young ladies met at the home of one Ephraim Bowen, a deacon, where they spun all day for the public benefit. In one community they met in the court house. Here a large company toiled. The prospective society queens of Newport also entered into the public spirited service. It even effected the millinery of the time. What better evidence of the intensity of this spirit could any one desire? When patriotism shapes the bonnet and sorts the fabrics and feathers for its adornment, the country's welfare hath surely taken possession of the soul of womanhood, for it is generally believed that head decorations lieh near a woman's heart. Bands of patriotic women gathered throughout New England. On one occasion no less than 70 wheels sang the chorus of freedom. Spinning matches became popular, and were held in many places.

As a result of this connection of the spinning wheel and patriotism, the president and graduating class of 1769 at Brown University, then known as Rhode Island college, were clothed in homespun garments during the commencement season. The senior class of Harvard had been similarly robed the previous year. The women of Virginia were not idle and vied with their northern sisters in this expression of Americanism. It is not strange if we find on the part of such women a disposition to rebel against an unjust demand on their spirit of self denial. Defense of rights is in keeping with their temper. Mrs. John Adams writing July 31, 1777, records this incident:

"There is a great scarcity of sugar and coffee, articles which the female part of the state is loth to give up, especially whilst they consider the scarcity occasioned by the merchants having secreted a large quantity. Some stores had been opened by a number of people and the coffee and sugar carried into the market and dealt out by the pound. It was rumored that an eminent, stingy wealthy merchant, (who is a bachelor) had a hoghead of coffee in his storehouse, which he refused to sell under six shillings per pound. A number of females, some say a hundred, assembled with cart and trunks, marched to the warehouse and demanded the keys which he refused to deliver; upon which one of them seized him by the neck and tossed him into the cart. Upon finding no quarter, he delivered the keys, when they tipped up the cart and discharged him, then opened the warehouse, hoisted out the coffee, and drove off. A large concourse of men stood amazed, silent spectators of the whole transaction."

I call your special attention to the

desecration of those men. With such women to support them we can readily understand the unconquerable spirit of our Revolutionary fathers. We can scarcely over-estimate the value of a strong patriotic type of womanhood to nerve the men in the field to heroic action. In spirit they fought side by side with fathers, husband and brothers behind the fortifications, or in open battle; suffered with them in dismal winter quarters, and ever beseeched the great God for their success and safe return.

The history of any state or city is largely colored by the character of the first settlers. To these women of Colonial times we may trace the independent, capable, home loving, patriotic type of womanhood, that has been current throughout our history. In peace she has been the angel of helpfulness, in war the guardian spirit that has ministered to the wounds of the dying and the burning brows of the fever stricken. She has not even hesitated to carry the colors, when stronger arms have been palsied by shot or shell. Scenes of death or allurements of pleasure have not turned this genuine American woman from the path of love and duty. Our Mary Livermores, Clara Bartons, Harriet Beecher Stowes and Frances Willards are her natural descendants. No wonder large privileges are hers in this land.

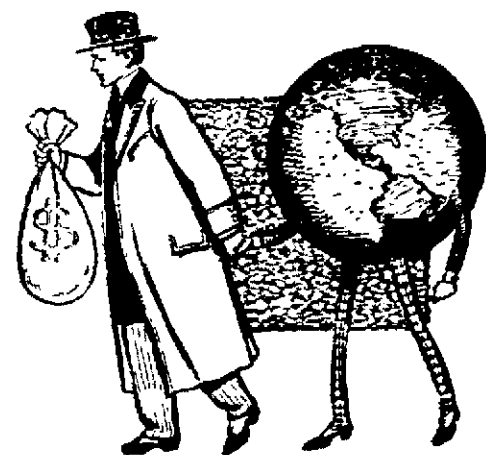
Mr. Bryce has pointed out that the world is at the feet of the American woman. Here she is paid a respect found in no other country. An ever widening sphere of activities are open to her. Not only enlarged social rights are granted, but every limitation placed upon her because of sex, is in process of removal. She walks the soil a queen in fact, of home and native land. This is the inheritance under God, it has been the purpose of others to bestow. While praising our forefathers for their valorous deeds, and thanking them for gifts bestowed, let us not forget our foremothers, whose anxious faces, sometimes white with suffering, appear behind the man behind the gun. For not less to her than to him belongeth grateful feeling for the richness of our portion. A great inheritance, a great debt, and a great present responsibility, are always inseparably linked.

The memory of the past is best that doth inspire to noble thoughts today, and braver deed tomorrow. While cherishing the memories of the queenly woman of the past, busily engaged directing the affairs of their homes for noblest interests, no sincere woman can but feel her own obligation, to aid in making the home life of the present brighter, and to do something to insure the permanency of our institutions, and the future honor of our nation.

Permit us to change a word in one of Whittier's stanzas—"Our mothers to their graves have gone; Their strife is past, their triumph won; But sterner trials await the race which rises in their honored place; A moral warfare with the crime and folly of an evil time." It remains for the liberty loving womanhood of our time to answer back in the closing stanza of that little poem "So let it be. In God's own might

We gird us for the coming fight,  
And strong in Him whose cause is ours  
In conflict with unholy powers,  
We grasp the weapon He has given,  
The Light and Truth and Love of Heaven."

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It is often said that the man who has the money is the man who leads the world. Get the habit of Banking your spare cash and you will never regret it. After the first hundred is put away, the rest is easy. We allow the best interest and have absolute security for your money. Call on us at any time and we will cheerfully show you the benefits you derive by Banking with us.

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contain, in exact chemical proportion, those ingredients that thoroughly cleanse the scalp and keep the hair perfectly clean, of a natural color and beautifully glossy.

The E. Burnham preparations are on sale by the dealer named below. Call there and ask for a FREE sample of Liquid Shampoo, Shampoo Soap or Scalp Tonic and a copy of the Gift Booklet, entitled "How to be Beautiful" which tells how to obtain, and to preserve beauty. If you cannot call send ten cents (to cover mailing expenses) direct to E. Burnham, 70 and 72 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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### GREEN'S MEAT MARKETS.

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Over 700 in Attendance.

The fifth session of the farmers' course at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture has just closed with the largest attendance yet recorded, 711 being registered. An unusual number of people of prominence were in attendance this year, including Dr. Charles W. Oviatt, of Oshkosh; Dr. Penoyer, Kenosha; Mrs. Scott Durand, Evanston; William C. Klann, manager of the Helendale farms at Athens; Fred Pabst, Milwaukee; Hon. H. C. Taylor, Oxfordville; W. L. Ames, treasurer of the Farmers' National Congress; and F. H. Scribner, Rosendale.

Dr. Brewer.

The unbroken regularity of the visits of this well known physician, is at once the best evidence of his professional standing and of his success in the treatment of diseases.

The quack prospers best where he is least known, and shuns the place he has once visited. Dr. Brewer has filled his appointments for years. Making a specialty of chronic diseases, embracing diseases of the heart, throat, stomach, lungs, liver, etc., he could find in this line at any point a limited practice. By widening his circuit he has attained to a practice such as he could never otherwise have reached. This gives him an experience not to be had in any other way.

Those out of health can have implicit confidence in Dr. Brewer, and feel certain when consulting him, that he is a thoroughly educated physician, with years of experience in the treatment of chronic diseases exclusively.

Dr. Brewer will be for consultation on his next visit at the Jacobs House in this city on Tuesday, March 3rd.

To Exchange.

A two story frame dwelling, new and large, at Aurora, Illinois, for a farm of 60 to 80 acres in Portage county, Wis. W. F. Thayer, Aurora, Ill.

Bargain in Real Estate.

A residence and two lots at the corner of Clark street and Michigan avenue, can be secured at a bargain, if taken at once. For price and particulars enquire of The Gazette, Stevens Point.

Keeping Open House.

Everybody is welcome when we feel good; and we feel that way only when our digestive organs are working properly. Dr. Kings New Life Pills regulate the action of the stomach, liver and bowels so perfectly one can't help feeling good when he uses these pills. 25 cents at H. D. McCulloch Co.'s.

Leslie M. Shaw says he favors J. P. Morgan for the presidency. But it is to be understood that this is distinctly a second choice with Mr. Shaw.

Neighborhood Favorite.

Mrs. E. D. Charles, of Harbor, Maine, speaking of Electric Bitters, says: "It is a neighborhood favorite here with us." It deserves to be a favorite everywhere. It gives quick relief in dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney derangement, malnutrition, nervousness, weakness and general debility. Its action on the blood, as a thorough purifier makes it especially useful as a spring medicine. This grand alternative tonic is sold under guarantee at H. D. McCulloch Co.'s. 50 cents.

Bargain in Land.

A farm of 180 acres, partly under plow, balance timber land. Good buildings; with or without personal property. For sale at a big bargain. Call on or address L. C. Sitzer or J. J. Souik, route 2, Stevens Point, Wis. tf

The voyage of the battleship squadron so far has been a great success. But the public is just as much in the dark as ever about why it was originally decided on.

I wish that I might talk with all sick ones about the actual cause of stomach, heart and kidney ailments. To explain in person how weak stomach nerves leads to stomach weakness. I am sure would interest all. And it is the same with weak hearts or weak kidneys. This is why my prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—so prominently reaches ailments of the stomach, heart and kidneys. It is wrong to drug the stomach or stimulate the heart or kidneys. These weak inside nerves simply need more strength. My Restorative is the only prescription made expressly for these nerves. Next to seeing you personally, will be to mail you free, my new booklet entitled, "What To Do." I will also send samples of my Restorative as well. Write for the book today. It will surely interest you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 8, Racine, Wis. All dealers.

The U. S. department of agriculture has just issued a pamphlet on cures for snake bites, which will be read with absorbing interest in Georgia and other prohibition states.

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The Gazette, Stevens Point, Wis.

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The undersigned has discovered a remarkable protection to animals, including horses, cattle, etc., against flies, pests and insects of all kinds. A small quantity is guaranteed to keep flies and insects from the animal for two days at a time, which is four times as long as any other remedy heretofore discovered. I wish to dispose of the complete right to manufacture and sell, selling my formula to one person or firm. Great opportunity for some one. Address John Soik, Stevens Point, Wis., rural route 2. j24td

## THE SQUARE ROOT OF 2

### No One Has Yet Succeeded In Extracting It Accurately.

### SOME IMPOSSIBLE PROBLEMS

The Effort to Cultivate a Blue Rose, the Search For Absolute Zero, the Perpetual Motion Phantom and the Squaring of the Circle.

There died in the year 1902 in St. Felix, a small village in the department of Haute Garonne, in France, a wealthy octogenarian horticulturist, who spent the last forty-five years of his life and a sum variously estimated at from £12,000 to £15,000 in attempting to produce by artificial cultivation a blue rose.

He failed, and for the best of reasons—the task is one impossible of accomplishment. As De Candolle, a great authority on this subject, has pointed out, yellow and blue are the fundamental types of color in flowers, and these colors are antagonistic, mutually excluding each other. Yellow by culture may be changed into red or white, but never into blue. On the other hand, blue will pass into red, but never into yellow. We have a yellow rose; hence there is no blue.

The pursuit of the absolute zero point is to chemists what the discovery of the north pole is to geographers. Ever since Fahrenheit in 1724 broached the problem scientists innumerable have striven to reach the goal in vain, although each, in turn, has succeeded in outdistancing the other.

Thus Fahrenheit boasted that no one could ever attain artificially to a greater degree of cold than he produced with salt and ice—seven degrees below zero—although, of course, he did not suppose that cold ended there. Yet, within a few years of his death, over 100 degrees below had been obtained, and Professor James Dewar, whose researches in the field of low temperatures have brought out so many new and startling facts, succeeded by cooling down the rare gas helium by the aid of liquefied hydrogen in registering the almost inconceivable temperature of 422 degrees below zero F. But this is not absolute zero, and the problem remains unsolved.

Here and there, in odd corners of the earth, gray, bent men still pore over crucibles seeking the philosopher's stone—that mysterious and wonderful substance which will, they believe, when found change the baser metals into gold. It never will be found, of course, for such a substance, in the nature of things, can have no concrete existence. Nevertheless for hundreds of years the best brains and keenest intellects in Christendom sought it early and late.

Nor were their labors wholly wasted, for it was while searching for this mythical treasure that Bottcher stumbled on the secret of the manufacture of porcelain; Roger Bacon on that of the composition of gunpowder; Geber on the properties of acids; Van Helmont on the nature of gas, and Dr. Glauber on the "salts" which bear his name. After a similar fashion, too, the three century long hunt for the elixir of life bequeathed to us a whole host of valuable remedial drugs and was the means indirectly of saving or, at all events, prolonging literally millions of lives.

So also, as the result of the vain search after perpetual motion, there was evolved the greatest of all the generalizations of modern physical science, the principle of the conservation of energy, and even now more or less important discoveries are being constantly stumbled on by seekers after the same perennial will-o'-the-wisp. For let it be by no means imagined that the perpetual motion cranks are all dead and gone. On the contrary, they are probably fully as numerous as and as sanguine today as they were in the time of Leibnitz or Newton.

Of course the thing is impossible and has been proved so over and over again, but that does not deter them. Only the other day a man turned up at the office of a well known patent agent with a model of a perpetual motion machine which depended for its proper working upon the interception of gravitational attraction.

The principle of the invention, the inventor was good enough to explain, was simplicity itself. The only thing that remained to be done, he ingeniously remarked, was to find the proper material for an interceptor. Is it possible to conceive of human folly going further than this?

Among mathematicians the two most famous unsolvable problems are the trisection of the angle and the duplication of the cube. Men have toiled at one or the other, sometimes at both, of these for fifteen, twenty, thirty years, only to retire at last baffled and beaten. Their calculations and methods of work have in many instances been published to the world, but the subject is too abstruse to attempt to do more than merely touch upon it in a popular article of this kind.

It is somewhat startling, however, to find that even figures, just plain, ordinary arithmetical figures such as are easily understandable by any modern board school boy, have given rise to problems quite as incapable of solution as any of those springing out of the higher mathematics.

No one, for instance, has yet succeeded in extracting the square root of 2, although Dr. W. H. Colvill, a civil surgeon of Baghdad succeeded in working it out to no fewer than 110 places of decimals, and, moreover, his titanic sum has been proved to be absolutely

correct, so far as it goes. Here is the result, in case some reader should be seduced with an impracticable desire to carry it a stage or two further:

1.4142135623730950488016 872129072807 56967187537694 80731 67331997247 461107038 526376243 7061372735 01381623.

Undoubtedly, however, of all the now admittedly unsolvable figure problems which have from time to time occupied the attention of mathematicians the most famous is that generally known as squaring the circle. The time and energy thrown away upon it in days gone by are simply amazing. A Dutch professor, Jacob Marcellis by name, worked at it for forty-three years and came at last to the conclusion that the circumference contained the diameter exactly

1008449087377541679894282184934  
3  
699718383754061944003523271702

times. He was wrong. Another notable computer, one Ludolph van Ceulen, continued his calculations as long as he lived and at his death had the result inscribed on his tombstone at St. Peter's church, Leyden.

Yet a third enthusiast worked out the calculation to more than 700 places of decimals and even then did not get so near as Peter Metius, who guessed at his answer. This latter lucky gentleman asserted that the diameter is to the circumference as 113 is to 355. This is so nearly right that the error would be less than a foot in a circle with a 2,000 mile radius.

For a long time this approximation was as near as any one got, but in 1863 a lady mathematician went one better. Here is her formula: "From three diameters deduct eight thousandths and seven millionths of a diameter, and to the result add 5 per cent." We have then not quite enough, but the shortage is only at the rate of about an inch and a sixteenth of an inch in 14,000 miles. Finally, an Englishman named Shanks succeeded in reducing by more than one-half even this well nigh infinitesimal error, and there for the present the matter rests.

It may be of interest to note, however, that some little while back a man made a great hubbub in London because he had not obtained the reward which he alleged had been offered for the discovery of the correct solution, although he claimed to have arrived at it. He said he did it by actual measurement, and it was found on investigation that he had constructed a boxwood disk of twelve inches in diameter which he rolled along a straight rail. The man was a joiner by trade and evidently knew well what he was about when he measured, for his answer, 3.140625, is wrong by less than one in 3,000.—Pearson's Weekly.

### INDIA'S WHITE ANTS.

Only One Kind of Wood, Sandal, Can Withstand Their Attacks.

Insects of various kinds are a perennial plague to Indian dwellers, tea growers and others.

The tea bushes in the Assam gardens have no less than four destructive enemies, from which no means of escape has yet been devised by man. These are the bark eating borer, the sand which caterpillar, the mosquito and the white ant, all of which attack the bush and do immense damage.

By far the worst of these plagues is the white ant, the mosquito merely attacking the leaves and causing a blight. The ants, however, begin at the roots and eat upward, reducing the wood to powder and leaving only the bark to support the top, which soon topples over by reason of its own weight.

There is no Indian wood which would resist the ants' insidious attack except sandal. It delights in reducing pine and white wood to a powder. It cannot work in the light, but must get at the wood from some dark recess and work within a shell.

In some mysterious way the white ant gets indoors and has a particular penchant for penetrating into a veneered or lacquered picture frame, and in a short time nothing will remain but the veneer or lacquer, nothing else being left but a small portion of the powder, the rest being consumed or removed.

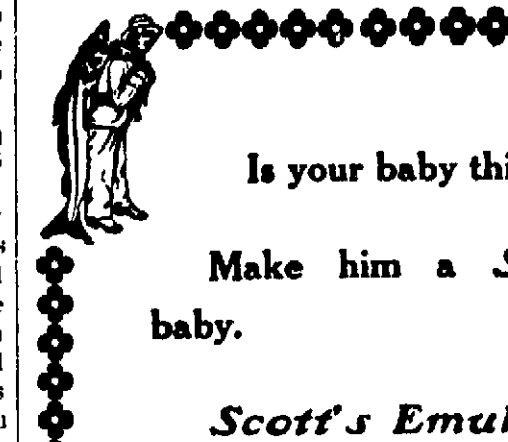
The method of attack is by emitting a kind of acid, which destroys the wood. And this ant has been known to bore holes through the sheet iron bottoms of trunks. Several long, supporting joists in a consular building in Calcutta were eaten out so completely that they had to be replaced with steel ones.

While these destructive white ants do not seem to possess much literary taste, they sometimes attack books and destroy them by boring holes through leaves and cover from side to side.

An English resident in an Indian city had a fine set of upholstered furniture, which he protected by some covering as well as he could before leaving his home for an absence of some months on business, and when he returned he sat down in a chair, which collapsed under him like a framework of cardboard.—Westminster Gazette.

### Literary Coincidences.

Tennyson said of a strange literary coincidence, "A Chinese scholar some time ago wrote to me saying that in an unknown untranslated Chinese poem there were two whole lines of mine almost word for word." Byron in his moods on the death of Sheridan, where he says there will never be another Sheridan, the mold being broken up, employs, word for word, terms in which an ancient Sanskrit document refers to the death of Maru, notwithstanding that Byron could never have seen the document. Shakespeare's passage about love and lightning in "Romeo and Juliet," il. 2, is almost identical with a quotation from "Malata and Madhava," an Indian poem by Bhavabuti, written nine centuries before and not translated up to Shakespeare's time.



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### THOUGHT HIM A SPY.

An English Official's Narrow Escape In France In 1870.

The thrilling adventure which befell Captain Haworth, one of Queen Victoria's messengers, vividly illustrates the perils of the diplomatic service when a member of that corps is traversing a country where the storm and stress of war is raging.

It was during the Franco-German war, and Captain Haworth was on his way home charged with dispatches from the English ambassador, then at Tours. He got as far as the town of Le Mans, when something suggested to the excited townsfolk the idea that he was a Prussian spy.

He was arrested, carried before the juge de paix and required to give an account of himself. He explained that he was in the service of the British government and produced his credentials. He was then asked to show the contents of the little bag which, as he affirmed, contained his official dispatches. This he absolutely refused to do, though he showed them the government label and seal.

His refusal was thought suspicious, and he was plainly told that unless he could produce some more satisfactory evidence he must be prepared to die. The unlucky messenger was actually led away for execution and was saved only by some little glimmering of common sense in the captain of the guard he was committed to.

This officer remonstrated with his prisoner on the folly of refusing to satisfy the court by submitting his papers to their inspection. Captain Haworth told him that their bullets should go through that bag and his breast at the same time and that then they would have to reckon with the British government. The officer seemed to be impressed and sent him back to the authorities. After further parley the Englishman was ordered to clear out of the town with all speed, an order which he did his best to comply with.

### How Kingfishers Perish.

Dreadful is the death of the stately kingfisher. A hard winter is his certain doom. Long observation seems to indicate the birds do not migrate, and from having to enter the water for their prey in winter their dripping feet quickly become incased in ice. As in hard weather it is only possible for them to alight either on snow or ice or in water, it is easy to see how the ice around their feet would quickly accumulate and bring about a lingering death.—London Globe.

If you have catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write today. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

### HOW HE HAS MADE A SUCCESS

L. T. Cooper Tells Chicago Reporter Why He Accomplishes So Much.

No man in recent years has been more successful in restoring human health than L. T. Cooper. During his stay in Chicago, and while he was meeting thousands of people daily, he gave the following reason for the remarkable demand for his medicine to a reporter:

Mr. Cooper said: "My New Discovery is successful because it corrects the stomach. My theory is that few can be sick if the digestive apparatus is working properly. It naturally follows that few can be well with a poor digestion."

"I know from experience that most of the tired, half-sick people that are so common now-a-days have half-sick stomachs. Put the stomach in shape, and nature does the rest. The result is general good health. My medicine does this. That is why fifty thousand people here in Chicago are using it who never heard of me until a month ago."

Among the fifty thousand mentioned by Mr. Cooper who used his medicine in Chicago is Mrs. Hilda Fhüeger, living at 1203 Ainslie Avenue. This is the statement she makes concerning her experience with the medicine: "I have been sick for six years with

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### THE DESERT SANDS.

Why the Arabs of Sahara Lose the Use of Their Eyes.

"I shall winter in the Sahara," said a traveling man. "With a caravan I shall traverse under a blinding sun and an endless plain of snow white sand, but none of my Mohammedan attendants will wear any kind of shade over his eyes."

"Against that dazzling glare the backs of their necks will be swathed in white linen, and even their ears will be protected. Nothing, though, will keep the sun out of their faces."

"Wondering about this, I said one day to the kaid of an Algerian village: 'Why don't you Arabs wear a cap of some sort? You live in the world's worst sun glare, but neither fez nor turban under any circumstances has a peak.'"

"The Koran," the kaid answered, "forbids all true believers to shade their eyes. Obeying the Koran implicitly, we dwellers in the desert avoid like poison brims to our headgear. In consequence there is more blindness among us than among any other people in the world."—Los Angeles Times.

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Blood, Bad Breath, Stomachic Disorders, Headache  
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Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.  
It used to be considered that only  
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science proves that nearly all diseases  
have their beginning in the disorder of  
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The kidneys filter and  
purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak  
or out of order, you can understand how  
quickly your entire body is affected and  
how every organ seems to fail to do its  
duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin  
taking the great kidney remedy, Dr.  
Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon  
as your kidneys are well they will help  
all the other organs to health. A trial  
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have a sample bottle  
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ropes, fence wire, mill supplies of all  
descriptions, etc. All orders for roof-  
ing and other tin and sheet iron work  
promptly executed. Also agents for  
the celebrated Round Oak furnace. If

If Secretary Taft should be elected,  
it would be a fine scheme for him to  
give Mr. Roosevelt a job as his travel-  
ing commissioner.

The Jumping Off Place.  
"Consumption had me in its grasp;  
and I had almost reached the jumping  
off place when I was advised to try Dr.  
King's New Discovery; and I want to  
say right now, it saved my life. Im-  
provement began with the first bottle,  
and after taking one dozen bottles I  
was a well and happy man again," says  
George Moore, of Grimesland, N. C.  
As a remedy for coughs and colds and  
healer of weak, sore lungs and for pre-  
venting pneumonia New Discovery is  
supreme. 50c and \$1.00 at H. D. Mc-  
Culloch Co.'s. Trial bottle free.

Of course those questions to Mr. Har-  
rison will be couched in polite lan-  
guage, but boiled down they will simply  
amount to "where did you get it?"

Stop that tickling cough! Dr.  
Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it,  
and with perfect safety. It is so  
thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop  
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with very young babies. The whole-  
some green leaves and tender stems of  
a lung healing mountainous shrub fur-  
nish the curative properties to Dr.  
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cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial  
membranes. No opium, no chloroform,  
nothing harsh used to injure or sup-  
press. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take  
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The Congressional salary increase  
being no longer an issue, there are lots  
of members ready to fight trenchantly  
for economy at the present session.

For Rheumatic Sufferers  
The quick relief from pain afforded  
by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm  
makes it a favorite with sufferers from  
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E. S. Loper, of Marilla, N. Y., says:  
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## OUR PATRIOTIC SONGS

We Are Not as Familiar With  
Them as We Should Be.

### FEW OF US KNOW THE WORDS

How Many Americans, For Instance,  
Can Recite "The Star Spangled Banner"  
or "My Country, 'Tis of Thee?"  
"Dixie" and "Maryland, My Mary-  
land."

Proud as they are of their nation, it  
is a strange fact that Americans are  
not so familiar with their country's  
patriotic airs as are the people of the  
foreign lands.

Even when they are stirred to the  
point of singing by bands they find it  
hard to recollect the words. And it is  
doubtful whether many are aware of  
the bits of history attached to some of  
the land's patriotic airs.

Take "The Star Spangled Banner,"  
for instance. How much can you sing  
of that song? Yet, if any can be called  
the national anthem, this is the one.  
Of course it is unfair to ourselves to  
say that we cannot sing it, but it must  
be admitted that we don't know it as  
generally as we should.

Its author, Francis Scott Key, now  
lies in a cemetery at Frederick, Md.,  
where an American flag is always  
waving over his grave. Key wrote the  
song after an experience he had while  
a prisoner aboard a British war vessel.  
While he was aboard the boat Fort  
McHenry, was bombarded, and the song  
tells of his satisfaction at finding the  
flag of his country still waving upon  
the dawn of the succeeding morning.

It is a hymn which all Americans  
can join in singing, because it breathes  
the spirit of the whole land and has  
not one suggestion of sectionalism in  
it.

Next as a national song comes  
"America," sometimes known as "My  
Country, 'Tis of Thee." Objection is  
frequently raised against this because  
the tune was not original. It is the  
property of the British empire as much  
as it is of the United States, and when  
it is heard from afar one cannot tell  
whether the band wants to feel the in-  
spiration that is in the words of  
"America" or in "God Save the King."

The words of the song "My Country,  
'Tis of Thee" were written by Samuel  
Francis Smith. The song was first  
sung at a Sunday school celebration of  
the Fourth of July at the Park Street  
church in Boston. It is an interesting  
fact that one of the little boys who  
helped to sing "America" for the first  
time is now the chaplain of the United  
States senate, the venerable and re-  
verend Edward Everett Hale.

Then we have "Columbia, the Gem  
of the Ocean," which has something  
like an echo of "Britannia, the Pride  
of the Ocean." The tune of "Yankee  
Doodle" is a good one, and we all like  
to whistle or hum it, but the words  
unfortunately are not very good and,  
furthermore, it has been said did not  
mean a great deal at the time they  
were written. At any rate, it has not  
the solemn grandeur that "The Star  
Spangled Banner" holds.

The origin of "Yankee Doodle" is  
shrouded in the mystery of a score of  
conflicting tales. It is generally  
agreed, however, that the tune came  
from England, and the words were in-  
vented by the British soldiers to be  
sung in derision of the raw American  
troops who joined them at the camp  
on the Hudson below Albany in 1755  
during the French and Indian war.

Twenty years later the rebellious  
patriots played "Yankee Doodle" at the  
battle of Lexington, and it became the  
first national song of the United States.

Philadelphia has considerable inter-  
est in "Hail Columbia." It was writ-  
ten by Joseph Hopkinson of this city,  
although the air was one composed by  
a German who was conducting an or-  
chestra in New York. Hopkinson  
wrote the words at the time when war  
was threatened with France in 1798,  
and for a long while it was the most  
popular of our patriotic songs.

As for sectional songs, there are some  
which have mighty good tunes, a case  
in point being "Dixie." Although this  
was the battle hymn of the Confed-  
eracy, Lincoln enjoyed it immensely  
and on the day of his assassination  
asked a band to play it for him.

"Dixie," however, was written long  
before the civil war and was not in-  
tended for the use of the Confed-  
erates. It was written in 1859 by Dan-  
iel D. Emmett, who was singing with  
Bryant's minstrels in New York. Bry-  
ant's show was dragging, and as fail-  
ure seemed imminent he asked Em-  
mett to write a negro "walk around"  
which would stir up some enthusiasm.

"Dixie" was the result.  
Its adaptation nearly two years later  
as the war song of the south was an  
accident. Mrs. John Wood was ap-  
pearing at the New Orleans Varieties  
theater in "Pocahontas." On account  
of the rising tide of war a zouave drill  
was introduced into the show. The or-  
chestra leader tried over several airs  
for the march and finally hit upon  
"Dixie." The war cloud burst the next  
week, and from New Orleans "Dixie"  
spread all over the south. At the north  
Fanny J. Crosby, the hymn writer,  
wrote a song for "Dixie" which was  
strongly Union in sentiment, but the  
other side had pre-empted the air.

Then it was that the north took up  
"John Brown's Body," which was first  
put on by a Boston company, and later  
Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote to this  
tune "The Battle Hymn of the Repub-  
lic."

Another popular southern air is real-  
ly an old German one. It had been  
used in America for many years as a  
vehicle for the old college song "Lau-

der Horatius," but it was un-  
officially associated with "Maryland, My  
Maryland."

This song was considered by James  
Russell Lowell to be the best poem  
produced by the civil war, and Mr.  
Lowell could not have been partial to  
its sentiments. It was written by  
James Ryder Randall, a Marylander.  
At the outbreak of hostilities Mr. Ran-  
dall was teaching in a small college in  
Louisiana. When he heard the news  
of the riots in the streets of Baltimore  
in April, 1861, he was fired by the in-  
telligence and angry because his na-  
tive state did not forsake the Union.  
Under these circumstances he wrote  
the poem. It was first published in the  
New Orleans Delta and copied in all  
the southern papers and, of course, be-  
came very popular among Maryland  
secessionists. One of these, Miss Jen-  
nie Cary, suggested adapting it to the  
air of the familiar college song. Miss  
Cary was in Virginia just after the  
first battle of Bull Run. She and a  
party of friends were serenaded at  
Fairfax Court House by the Washing-  
ton Light artillery of New Orleans.  
Miss Cary responded by singing "Ma-  
ryland, My Maryland."—Philadelphia  
Press.

### RESTAURANT TIPS.

The Much Vexed Question From the  
Waiter's Point of View.

"I know by the way you nod your  
head you think it's pretty hard on the  
public. Suppose every waiter here got  
a regular salary, with no chance for  
extras. Do you suppose he'd be jump-  
ing hurdles for a lot of fussy people,  
all kicking about better things than  
they get at home? Do you think he'd  
present the glad smile to those he'd  
like to choke, break his neck making  
everybody comfortable and then listen  
to their hard luck stories or more pain-  
ful jokes? No, sir; he'd serve the stuff  
just as he got it from the kitchen. He  
wouldn't go back and fight for tidbits  
and extra hot food. He'd be in no  
hurry to serve any one and pile up  
work for himself. The customer would  
wait because the waiter wouldn't, and  
probably he'd never come back, and  
that's where the owner would lose."

"It must take great ingenuity to  
make the system pay," I mused.

"It does," said Joseph. "The stupid  
waiter starves. Do you know that in  
order to hold good waiters the cheap  
hash slingings joints have to pay high-  
er wages than the swell restaurants?  
There's not the opportunity for tips  
in the cheap places, and the waiter  
must follow opportunity like a bird of  
prey. He simply has to be clever  
enough to get tips, and he has no social  
standing to make him bashful. There  
are two methods—one is to get them  
spontaneously, the other to force them  
out. Most people tip only because  
they're ashamed not to. I make out  
better with the first method, especially  
in a place like this, where most of our  
patrons are regulars. It isn't the reg-  
ular who does the complaining. He  
knows and saves the exertion."

"With strangers it's a gamble. The  
things they order gladden your heart with  
anticipation. You try to be a gentleman  
with the service, and then at the finish  
you get nothing—or maybe a dime.  
You can't complain; you'd be discharg-  
ed. But there are ways. You can't  
blame a waiter who is bunked off if he  
administers a rebuke in a dignified  
way, such as, 'Ah, sir, you've forgot-  
ten a dime of your change,' or he can  
call his helper and without a word  
point to the coin for him to remove."  
Robert Sloss in Harper's Weekly.

Persevere.  
I have often heard people in mature  
life say, "If I had only kept on as I  
had begun, if I had only persisted in  
carrying out my ambition, I might  
have amounted to something and been  
infinitely happier."

Multitudes of people have led mis-  
erable lives of regret, with thwarted  
ambitions constantly torturing them,  
simply because in a moment of weak-  
ness and discouragement they turned  
back. If there is any time a person  
needs nerve, grit and stamina it is  
when tempted to turn back, when the  
coward voice within says: "Don't you  
see how foolish it is for you to try to  
do this thing? You have not the  
means or the strength. How foolish  
to sacrifice years of comfort and pleas-  
ure at home among the people who  
love you for the sake of doing what  
you have undertaken! It is better  
to turn back and acknowledge your  
mistake than to go on and sacrifice so  
much." Whatever you do or how  
heavy the burden, do not lay it down  
at such a time. No matter how dark  
the way or how heavy the heart, wait  
until the "blue" depression or the dis-  
couragement has passed before taking  
any decided step.—Success Magazine.

### Customs of the Street.

In crowded city streets, especially in  
London and Paris, when a driver is  
halted by another driver ahead of him  
he throws up his hand or his whip per-  
pendicularly as a warning to the man  
back of him. Thus warned, the next  
driver checks his team and then holds  
his hand or his whip as a warning to  
the man back of him. Thus there  
might be seen going up one after an-  
other in a line stretching back hands  
or whips to the number of half a dozen  
or more as the drivers were successively  
halted or slowed down by the block-  
ade in front. So of drivers of horse-  
drawn vehicles whose drivers common-  
ly sit high where their hands or whips  
can be seen above their heads. This  
signaling is done somewhat differently  
by the drivers of automobiles, who sit  
low. So in such circumstances what  
the automobile driver does to signal  
to the man back of him that he is held  
up is to stretch his arm out outside of  
his vehicle horizontally to the right.—  
Washington Post.

## MACBETH.

A Famous Actor's Views on the Sleep-  
walking Scene.

The first time I read this tragedy I  
expected to see the sleepwalking scene  
played by Macbeth instead of his wife.  
This scene occurs at the beginning of  
the fifth act, and not until the gentle-  
woman and the doctor converse togeth-  
er are we aware of the change in Lady  
Macbeth's character and of the illness  
that has made her weak. A woman  
so brutal in her conception and so res-  
olute in her projects—how could she at  
once lose steadfastness, she who was  
capable of saying:

I would, while it was smiling in my face,  
Have plucked my nipple from his bone-  
less gums  
And dashed the brains out.

Such a woman is capable of countin-  
g any crime without losing her im-  
passiveness. I should have preferred  
not to see her, even in sleep, wash her  
hands of the murder of Duncan. Her  
wicked personality would have appear-  
ed still greater.

I do not believe that Shakespeare  
meant the sleepwalking scene for Lady  
Macbeth. Have you not noticed how  
precise the famous writer was in draw-  
ing his characters? He always tried  
to keep them in the same light from  
beginning to end. To my mind it seems  
impossible that Lady Macbeth should  
collapse like that. Instead it would  
be more natural in Macbeth. I found  
this scene so unnatural that I cut it  
out in my version.

The explanation may be something  
like this: In Shakespeare's day there  
were no women players. Perhaps some  
of the actors were not satisfied with  
the length of their respective parts.  
Shakespeare, to keep the peace, may  
have shortened Macbeth's speeches and  
given them to somebody else.

The tragedy of Macbeth is a sublime  
display of tragic passion, a pathetic  
picture of fate and evil conquering  
good. There is no moral, but without  
doubt this play may be regarded as  
the greatest work of dramatic litera-  
ture.—Tommaso Salvini in Putnam's  
Monthly.

### Neglected Colds Threaten Life.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"Don't trifle with a cold," is good  
advice for prudent men and women.  
It may be vital in the case of a child.  
Proper food, good ventilation, and dry,  
warm clothing are the proper safe-  
guards against colds. If they are main-  
tained through the changeable weather  
of autumn, winter and spring, the  
chances of a surprise from ordinary  
colds will be slight. But the ordinary  
cold will become severe if neg-  
lected, and a well established rule cold  
is to the germs of diphtheria what  
honey is to the bee. The greatest  
menace to child life at this season of  
the year is the neglected cold."  
Whether it is a child or adult, the cold  
slight or severe, the very best treat-  
ment that can be adopted is to give  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is  
safe and sure. The great popularity  
and immense sale of this preparation  
has been attained by its remarkable  
cures of this ailment. A cold never  
results in pneumonia when it is given.  
For sale by H. D. McCulloch Co.

It is stated that the Nevada legis-  
lature is going to kill prize fighting.  
It is kind of the legislature to help out  
the crooked fighters who have been  
doing their best to kill it for several  
years past.

### Skin Disease of 20 Years' Standing Cured.

I want you to know how much Cham-  
berlain's Salve has done for me. It  
has cured my face of a skin disease of  
almost twenty years' standing. I have  
been treated by several as smart phy-  
sicians as we have in this country and  
they did me no good, but two boxes of  
this salve has cured me.—Mrs. Fannie  
Griffin, Troy, Ala. Chamberlain's Salve  
is for sale by H. D. McCulloch Co.

Mr. Bryan says that the President  
has no copyright on honesty. No, but  
he has a monopoly of about 95 per cent.  
of it in the party he is now connected  
with.

Grippe is sweeping the country.  
Stop it with Preventives, before it gets  
deeply seated. To check early colds  
with these little candy cold cure tablets  
is surely sensible and safe. Preventives  
contain no Quinine, no laxative, noth-  
ing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia  
would never appear if early colds were  
promptly broken. Also good for  
feverish children. Large box, 48 ta-  
blets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5  
cents. Sold by all dealers.

If Hetty Green ever had any thought  
of earning an honest dollar as a fourth  
class postmistress, she might as well  
realize right now that she has spoiled  
all her chances.

If you suffer with indigestion, con-  
stipation, feel mean and cross, no  
strength or appetite, your system is  
unhealthy. Hollister's Rocky Moun-  
tain Tea makes the system strong and  
healthy. 35 cents, tea or tablets. H.  
D. McCulloch Co.

## Weak Women

To weak and ailing women, there is at least one  
way to help. But what that way is, no medicine  
must be combined. One is local, one is constitu-  
tional, but both are important, both essential.  
Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is the Local.  
The former, Dr. Shoop's Night Cure—is a topical  
mucous membrane suppository remedy, while Dr.  
Shoop's Restorative is wholly an internal treat-  
ment. The Restorative reaches through the  
entire system, reaching the repair of all nerves,  
all tissue, and all blood ailments.  
The "Night Cure," as its name implies, does its  
work while you sleep. It softens and relaxes  
muscles, soothes nerves, breaks local weaknesses and  
discharges, while the Restorative, cases nervous  
excitement, gives renewed vigor and ambition,  
builds up wasted tissues, bringing about new  
strength, vigor, and energy. Take Dr. Shoop's  
Restorative—tablets or liquid—as a general tonic  
to the system. For positive local help, use as well

Dr. Shoop's  
Night Cure

"ALL DEALERS"

## What Do They Cure?

The above question is often asked con-  
cerning Dr. Pierce's two leading medi-  
cines, "Golden Medical Discovery" and  
"Favorite Prescription."

The answer is that "Golden Medical  
Discovery" is a most potent purgative or  
blood-purifier, and tonic of invigorator  
and acts especially favorably in a cur-  
ative way upon all the mucous lining sur-  
faces, as of the nasal passages, throat,  
bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and  
bladder, curing a large per cent. of catar-  
rhal cases whether the disease affects the  
nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bron-  
chia, stomach, as catarrhal dyspepsia,  
bowels, (as much as catarrhal dyspepsia,  
catarrh or other pelvic organs. Even in  
the chronic or ulcerative stages of the  
disease, it is often successful in effect-  
ing a cure.

"The Favorite Prescription" is a tonic  
for the cure of all cases of female im-  
purity, weakness, nervousness, and  
neurotic conditions, and is a most  
powerful agent in curing all cases of  
female impurity, nervousness, and  
neurotic conditions. For weak worn-  
out, over-worked women—no matter what  
has caused the breakdown, "Favorite  
Prescription" will be found most effective  
in building up the strength, regulating  
the womanly functions, including pain  
and bringing about a healthy, vigorous  
condition of the whole system.

Both of these medicines are non-alcoholic, non-  
secret, and contain no harmful harm-  
forming drugs, being composed of glyceric  
extracts of the roots of native American  
medicinal forest plants. They are both  
sold by dealers in medicine. You can  
afford to accept as a substitute for one of  
these medicines of known composition,  
any secret nostrum, small, sugar-coated,  
Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated,  
easy to take as candy, regulate and in-  
vigorize stomach, liver and bowels.

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easy to take as candy, regulate and in-  
vigorize stomach, liver and bowels.

PARKER'S  
HAIR BALM  
Cleanses and beautifies the hair,  
keeps it from falling out, and  
restores the hair to its natural  
color and growth.  
Cure dandruff, itching scalp,  
and all scalp diseases.  
Sole and Retail Druggists

[1st pub. Feb. 26—Ins. 3]

COUNTY COURT NOTICE.—State of Wis-  
consin—Portage County—County  
Court. In the matter of the estate of William  
C. Decker, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a special  
term of the County Court, to be held in and  
for said county, at the Court House, in the  
city of Stevens Point, in said county, on the  
fourth Tuesday (being the 24th day) of  
March, A. D. 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., or  
as soon thereafter as such matter may be  
presented, the said County Court will hear  
and consider: The application of Katherine  
Leary for adjudication and allowance of her  
administration account, and of her claims  
as persons lawfully entitled thereto.

Dated this 21st day of February, A. D. 1908.  
JOHN A. MITCHELL, County Judge.  
Park & Carpenter, Attys. for the Petitioner.

[First pub. Feb. 19—4 Ins.]

ORDER FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS  
AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In Probate  
Court, in and for the County of Portage,  
Wisconsin, in the matter of the will of  
Charles Steffensen, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the will of Charles  
Steffensen, deceased, having been issued to  
Elizabeth Steffensen, the undersigned, County  
Judge of said county, do hereby order and  
direct that the time until and in-  
cluding the first Tuesday of September, A. D.  
1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in said  
city of Stevens Point, in said county, be  
and is hereby set apart for the creditors  
of said Charles Steffensen, deceased, to pre-  
sent their claims for examination and allow-  
ance.

It is Further Ordered, that all claims and  
demands against the said Charles Steffensen,  
deceased, be received, examined and ad-  
justed by this court at the county court  
rooms, court house, in the city of Stevens  
Point, in said county, at the regular term  
thereof to be held on the first Tuesday of  
September, 1908.

It is Further Ordered, that notice of the  
time and place at which said claims and  
demands will be received, examined and ad-  
justed, as aforesaid, and of the time hereby lim-  
ited for creditors to present their claims, be  
given by publication in the order and notice  
for four consecutive weeks, once in each week,  
in the Gazette, a weekly newspaper pub-  
lished in the city of Stevens Point, in said  
county, and also in the city of Stevens Point,  
in said county, within fifteen  
days from the date hereof.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1908.  
By the Court,  
JOHN A. MITCHELL, County Judge.

Park & Carpenter, Attys. for the Executor.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Pub-  
lic Works of the City of Stevens Point, Wis.,  
will receive bids up to and including the 27th day  
of February,



## STOCKTON.

Last Thursday evening there was a surprise party given in honor of Mrs. J. B. Dawley, it being her birthday. A goodly number came, both old and young, and enjoyed themselves with music and games, followed by a mid-night oyster supper.

Friday was the 80th birthday of Luther Hunter and a surprise party was given him at his home at Stockton station in honor of the event. There were many of his old friends present and all enjoyed themselves. Congratulations were tendered Mr. Hunter, and the visitors tarried with him until small hours of morning began to appear.

## KNOWLTON.

S. Squavloski is quite ill at his home. Miss Teckla Guenther was a Wausau visitor Monday.

Miss Bertha Richmond is spending the week at Hancock with friends.

Rev. Phelps, of Stevens Point, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. B. Briggs. Mrs. A. Peabody is still quite ill. Her many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsay, of Manawa, are spending a few days with Knowlton friends.

Miss Victoria Stark, of the training school at Wausau, enjoyed Sunday at her home here.

Misses Rose, Louisa and Isabelle Guenther, of Wausau, spent the 22d of February vacation at their Knowlton home.

Miss Emma Jantz, who has made her home in Knowlton for the past six years, left for Milwaukee, Monday, where she expects to remain.

Miss Sadie Herman entertained her young lady friends at a six o'clock dinner Wednesday. The table was filled with all the good eatables of the season. The hospitable entertainment and the happy laughter of the pretty girls all created a pleasure that will ever be remembered. In after years, the memory of this bright day will surely bring a happy thought; not dull dismay.

Miss Winnie Haynor invited her young friends to her pleasant home Saturday evening to celebrate Washington's birthday, which was done in a very patriotic and sociable way. Games of the Washington order were indulged in and music was furnished by the guests, which was greatly enjoyed by all. The following prizes were given to those who were fortunate to win in the "leap year" proposals: Ladies' first prize, Margaretta Beedle; consolation, Teckla Guenther; gentleman's first prize, Mark Guenther; consolation, John Beedle. In the "cherry tree" game: Ladies' first prize, Margaretta Beedle; consolation, Irene Guenther; gentleman's first prize, Roger Guenther; consolation, T. R. Guenther. Bright youth and pleasure are sweet day dreams; may these young lives ne'er learn the dark seams.

## ARNOTT.

Mrs. Ed. Pierce and son Harry are visiting among friends during the week.

Miss Grace Arnott, of Stevens Point, spent Saturday at the home of O. Gunderson.

Mrs. Adolph Skalitzy, of Amherst Junction, was a guest among friends here Saturday.

E. J. Carley has had a severe attack of quinsy for the past week or more and was unable to attend to his office this week.

If you are looking for bargains, attend the auction at the Carver farm, 24 miles north of here, on March 2nd. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

The school district two miles south of this place installed one of the latest heating and ventilating systems last week, and the teacher, Miss Lizzie Leary and scholars, are very pleased with it.

Last Thursday evening at 10:30 o'clock occurred the sad death of Mrs. Julius Michalski, after an illness of only a few weeks. A baby girl was born to the parents a short time ago and the mother appeared to be getting along very nicely, but a relapse set in and although the best of medical aid was procured, it was of no avail. She was conscious, however, until the end and conversed with her husband until a few minutes before her departure. Antonette Kwiatkowski was born in the eastern states but spent most of her life at Wausau. She was married to Julius Michalski June 5th, 1905, and two children were born to them, a boy two years old and the baby. She was a kind and true lady and always had a pleasant greeting for all. She had many friends at this place and also at her former home at Wausau who will be shocked to learn of the death of this young woman, who was only 24 years of age. Besides her husband and children she leaves an aged father and a brother and sister at Wausau. The remains were shipped to Wausau on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by her husband, brother, John Michalski, and her father. The funeral took place Tuesday morning from the Polish Catholic church there. Those who went to Wausau Monday to attend the funeral

## Desperate Coughs

Dangerous coughs. Extremely perilous coughs. Coughs that rasp and tear the throat and lungs. Coughs that shake the whole body. You need a regular medicine, a doctor's medicine, for such a cough. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

We publish our formulae. We banish alcohol from our medicines. We use only the best and purest of our doctor.

Ayer's

Any good doctor will tell you that a medicine like Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cannot do its best work if the bowels are constipated. Ask your doctor if he knows anything better than Ayer's Pills for correcting this sluggishness of the liver.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

where Mrs. Gus Hoge, Mrs. N. J. Michalski and Miss Helen Michalski.

## CUSTER.

J. M. Kluck transacted business in Stevens Point last week.

Alex Kluck spent the past week at Hatley on a business and pleasure trip.

C. J. Iverson, of Amherst, spent a few hours here on business one day last week.

Miss Dora Lewis left here Friday for Wausau to spend a few weeks with relatives.

Rev. E. M. Schwaebel left here Monday. The new pastor has not yet arrived, but will in a short time. There were no services at St. Mary's church last Sunday.

## RUDOLPH.

Carl Jacobson has been on the sick list the past week.

A. J. Kujava and wife went to Grand Rapids, Monday.

William Slattery transacted business in Grand Rapids, Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Brys transacted business in Grand Rapids, Thursday.

Our business men are getting their ice put up for the warm weather.

Mrs. Louis Alberts was shopping in Grand Rapids one day last week.

John and George Bates are hauling their hay to Stevens Point market.

Mrs. N. Marsau went to Grand Rapids, Thursday, to do some shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. John Omholt were shopping in Grand Rapids, Saturday.

Miss Louisa Sharkey spent a few days in Grand Rapids last week among relatives.

J. McGregor, of Kaukauna, came up to see his brother, George, who is seriously ill.

Miss Mamie Redmond returned home from Port Edwards to spend Sunday with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fogarty, of St. Paul, spent the fore part of last week at the Slattery home.

Miss Anna Jacobson came up from Port Edwards, Saturday evening, for a short visit at her home.

John Wilkins and Miss Julia Spalenka drove over to Stevens Point, Sunday, to visit at the home of Mrs. Spalenka.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Cooper, of Grand Rapids, spent Sunday at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cooper.

Chester Gross, of Stevens Point, returned here Friday and opened school again after a vacation of two weeks on account of sickness.

## Normal Notes.

Miss Fern Jackson, of Fond du Lac, is visiting her friend, Miss Clara Rhodanz.

Joseph Swarthout, of Colby, visited from Saturday until Monday with his friend, Guy E. Carleton.

Miss Coggeshal, critic teacher in the grammar grades last year, was an over Sunday visitor with friends here.

J. Reese Jones, of the class of '07, who is principal of the Elevea schools, came over to attend the oratorical contest.

Monday Pres. Sims addressed the Clark county school board convention and in the evening spoke to a mass meeting at Neillsville.

The Normal basketball team defeated Neillsville High school team at Neillsville by a score of 26 to 25. The large score made by the Neillsville school is attributed to slippery condition of the floor.

Pres. Sims, Prof. Olson, Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Peake attended the Northeastern teachers' convention at Neenah, Friday and Saturday. Pres. Sims delivered an address before the rural school section.

Next Friday evening Prof. DuBois of Atlanta, Ga., University will under the auspices of the Normal Lecture Course, present to the patrons of the course the negro's view of the race problem. Prof. DuBois is a full-blooded negro, a gentleman of culture and a leader among his people.

The following rhetorical program will be given Friday, February 28, at 8:45 a. m.:

"A Crusade against the Ugly".....Neva Wood

The Immigrant Woman.....Dela Hofer

A Gymnastic Day's Order.....Anna Mason

Child Study.....Agnes Boyington

Musical.....

The George Junior Republic.....

Ruth Ewing

Indian Basketry.....Winifred Nelson

## Real Estate Transfers.

W. W. Mitchell to Ben Grywach, 40 acres in Sharon, \$300.

James Waters to F. E. Halladay, 160 acres and 3 lots in Flover, \$2,700.

Elmer Aldrich to E. W. Sellers, lot 12, block 1, Wadleigh & Vaughn's addition, \$1, etc.

Chris Tufta to Gustav Augustad, lot and residence on Central avenue, \$650.

Martin Sager to Frank Ritza, lot 12, block 13, Central addition, \$250.

Frank Ritza to J. J. Heffron, tract in town of Hull, adjoining the city, \$300.

J. J. Heffron to Thomas Muzinski, same as above, \$1,000.

E. W. Sellers to Elmer Aldrich, lots 3 and 4, block 1, Wadleigh & Vaughn's addition, \$1, etc.

Rev. Leon Jankowski to Paul Laska, 40 acres in Sharon, \$850.

Joseph Ostrowski to Peter Wisa, 40 acres in Sharon, \$850.

Ike Anderson to Stener Hansen, village lot in Rosholt, \$600.

Ann E. Wallace to John Wysocki, lot 13, block 20, Smith, Briggs & Phillips addition, \$175.

William Goldberg to Benjamin Egert, 40 acres in Grant, \$300.

Adam Kuhl to Mary Stuart, lot 17, block 20, Smith, Briggs & Phillips addition, \$200.

## OUR MARKETS.

(Grain and feed quotations are given by Jackson Milling Co., while V. Bellach furnishes the prices on meats, butter, etc., and E. M. Capps the prices on hay and potatoes, and farmers and buyers can depend on them.)

Patent Flour.....	\$5.50
Best Flour.....	5.00
Wheat.....	1.00
Oats.....	.75
Barley.....	.75
Feed.....	1.25
Hay.....	1.25
Timothy.....	1.25
Butter.....	22.00
Eggs.....	15.00
Chickens.....	15.00
Ducks.....	15.00
Geese.....	15.00
Ham.....	5.00-6.00
Beef.....	15.00
Pork.....	15.00
Butter.....	15.00
Flour.....	15.00

## CARLETON IS THE WINNER

Gets First Place in Normal Oratorical Contest, Saturday Evening - Second Honors for Robert Morrison.

Last Saturday evening in the Normal assembly room was held the oratorical contest to select a representative for the state contest at Superior March 18th. A large and appreciative audience listened to the contest. The program was opened by a selection by the Normal orchestra, which was pleasingly rendered. The first oration was delivered by I. J. Osterbrink on the subject "The Development of the Educational Ideal." Mr. Osterbrink's oration showed deep thought and was forcibly delivered. He traced development of education from its earliest forms to its present day perfection. He made a strong appeal for higher education.

Miss Edith Parland was the next speaker. The young lady had chosen as her theme, "The Menace of Concentrated Wealth." She showed how wealth and luxury were lowering our morals, both politically and socially. The oration was the product of much thought and was delivered in a manner that easily held the attention of the large audience.

The Treble Clef club's song was well rendered and reflects credit on the club and its instructor or leader, Miss Porter.

"The Christian Ideal," a masterful appeal to higher ideals, based on broader every day christianity, was the theme of Robert Morrison's oration.

The last speaker was Guy E. Carleton, who had taken for his subject, "The Menace of Corporate Monopoly." In a clear, straightforward manner, he presented the dangers of the corrupting influence of corporate wealth. Pleading for a democracy in which the common people might have a fair chance, both in the industrial world and in the political. The oration was timely because of the recent awakening of the masses to the ever growing influence and power of the great industrial Caesars. This question bids fair to become one of the issues in the political world in the near future.

While the judges, Hon. C. B. Edwards of Marshfield, Supt. Faust of Waupaca, and Rev. C. F. Spray of the local Methodist church, were preparing their decision, the Normal orchestra entertained the waiting and restless audience.

The judges awarded first place to Guy E. Carleton and second place to Robert Morrison. Mr. Carleton will represent the school in the state contest at Superior.

## High School Notes.

Rehearsals for the oratorical and declamatory contests have commenced.

Miss McDill entertained the Senior class play last Saturday evening at her home on Main street.

Mr. Davis left Saturday evening to attend the superintendents' convention at Washington, D. C.

Chester Gross '05, James Alcorn '06, Georgia Barrows '07 and Bessie Wallace visited school during the past week.

There will be no geometry recitations during Mr. Davis' absence. Solid geometry will be taken up on next Monday.

At rhetorical Thursday morning Harold Kellar spoke on the Kentucky tobacco war, George Leahy on "How Money Carries Poison," and Ed. Kennedy on "Ruin of a State."

The All-Stars defeated the Pretzels for the title of second team, Friday evening, by a score of 38 to 28. Rosenow of the All-Stars played the star game, scoring 27 points for his side.

Mr. Davis and Miss Cook attended the teachers' convention at Neenah, Friday and Saturday of last week. Mr. Davis spoke Saturday morning before the High school and college section on "The Teaching of Algebra in the High Schools."

The Senior class will present their class play at Adler's opera house in Marshfield, Thursday evening. They will be accompanied by Mrs. E. M. Capps, Miss Edwards and Mrs. Davis, Miss Congdon, Amy and Etta Bloye, Myra and Alice Rosenow, Mildred Kelsey, Mrs. Murat, Mrs. Baker.

The local High school defeated the Merrill High school Friday evening at the gym, by a score of 61 to 6. The game was very one sided, the Merrill boys being outclassed at every point of the game. This game decides the championship of Central Wisconsin. All the local boys played fine games, Edwards filling Bigelow's place at center very well. The lineup was as follows:

Stevens Point—Merrill—Edwards.....C.....Erickson Woodworth.....f.....Walsh Park.....f.....Seck Capps.....g.....Anderson Baker.....g.....Wittman

The following scores were credited to the players: Stevens Point—Woodworth 6 goals, 1 free throw; Park 12 goals, 2 free throws; Edwards 7 goals; Capps 4 goals, Merrill—Seck 2 free throws; Walsh 1 goal, 2 free throws.

## She Carried a Parcel.

The laugh is on one of the attendants at the Congressional library at Washington. One of the rules is that no one shall be allowed to carry a parcel of any kind into the building. One day a tall young woman appeared at the door, and when the attendant saw that she had a parcel under her arm he told her that it was against the rules for her to take it with her. She demurred and pronounced the rule absurd. There were certain parcels that people should be allowed to carry with them, and so forth, and so forth. But the man insisted that he must enforce the rule and that she would have to leave the parcel with him until she came out. That settled it. The young woman deliberately opened the parcel, took from it three pairs of black stockings that she evidently had just bought, and hanging them over her arm, she gave the attendant the paper in which they had been wrapped, saying: "There, please keep that until I come out. I have no parcel now."—Chicago News.

## PAYING COMPLIMENTS.

A Couple of Historical Examples in the Polite Art.

All people enjoy being complimented, though many say they do not. But this denial comes either of affection, shyness or over self-consciousness. There is no conceivable subject on which people do not take pleasure in a well turned compliment. They like one on their good looks, their wit or grace, the books they have written, their touch on the piano, the puddings or pies they make, their babies, their sermons, their everything, from the heavens above to the earth beneath and the waters that be under the earth.

Now, there is an especial art of complimenting that needs to be studied and mastered quite as much as the art of music or poetry or oratory. Compliments should never be fulsome, never trowled on, never open to a suspicion of a private ax to grind in the way of currying favor. They should be purely objective in the sense of having no other end in view than that of imparting pleasure, encouragement and the recognition of cordial good will. Still, if only humorously couched, there may be plenty of badinage and exuberant imaginative exaggeration in them, carried off with a laughter and play of sportive fancy that will relieve them from being oppressive. And yet always must they have a basis of sincerity and genuine human love.

To study the art of complimenting one needs only to familiarize himself with recorded instances of those who have been past masters in the way of doing it both sincerely and delightfully. When, for example, Turgot, that noblest of French statesmen and lover of humanity, came to Paris to greet Voltaire, he was so piteously afflicted with gout in both legs as scarcely to be able to move. "As I look on M. Turgot," said Voltaire, "I think I see the statue of Nebuchadnezzar." "Yes," said Turgot, "the feet of clay." "And the head of gold—the head of gold!" replied Voltaire. Were ever gout, decrepitude and the glory of human virtue so deliciously and magniloquently intermingled as in this imagery from the book of Daniel of the colossal statue of the four Assyrian dynasties—its feet of clay, its thighs of brass, its breast of silver and its head of fine gold?

One more example. When Sir Joshua Reynolds was painting the portrait of Mrs. Billington, an entrancing singer in her day, in the character of St. Cecilia listening to the celestial music on high, she took with her the great composer Haydn and showed him the picture. "It is like," said Haydn, "but there is a strange mistake." "What is it?" hastily asked Reynolds. "You have painted her listening to the angels. You ought to have painted the angels listening to her." "Mrs. Billington sprang up and threw her arms around my neck," added Haydn. What woman with a soul in her would not have clinched it with a hearty hug?—Boston Herald.

## Nefarious Scoundrels.

No modern advertising column is likely to contain an advertisement as vigorous in its language as one published in an old Newburyport Herald of a century ago, threatening with "public exposure"—no mention is made of prosecution—if he should repeat his raids, the "nefarious scoundrel, void of either manners or breeding," who had stolen apples from a certain orchard.

Whether or not the remainder of the crop was spared, it is impossible not to feel that the satisfaction of seeing "nefarious scoundrel" in good black print must have proved eminently soothing to the spirit of the peppery old gentleman who penned the advertisement.

The disproportion between the language and the offense reminds one of that trial, in another old colonial town, at which a pompous judge had discoursed so eloquently on the wickedness of lawbreakers in general that the plaintiff, who was simple minded, began to fear the special larceny in question would be lost sight of.

"Don't ye hang him, judge!" he broke in suddenly. "No, don't ye hang him! Mebbe he deserves it for goin' agin the law and the prophets, but I don't want he should forget he stole my three biggest pumpkins! I want he should set sorrowin' in jail and remember what bring him there. Try and forgive him his other villainies, judge, and jest you jail him for them pumpkins!"

## The Lambs on the Track.

One never knows the value of an amiable deed till he knows all its consequences, and the merit of it is in not knowing them all beforehand. An engineer of a passenger train was driving through a snowstorm, eagerly scanning the track as far as he could see, when, halfway through a deep cut, something appeared lying on the rails. It was a sheep with her two little lambs. His first thought was that he could rush on regardless of them, probably without damage to his train, but the sight of the innocent family cowering in the storm touched him, and as they paid no heed to his warning whistle he pulled the air brake and sent his fireman ahead. In a few minutes the man came back with a terrified face. There had been a landslide, and just beyond the cut the track was covered with rocks. It seemed certain that if the train had gone on at full speed in the blinding snow it would have been impossible to stop in time to escape disaster. In the absolute sense the incident was providential, as everything is, but circumstantially the passengers on that railway train owed their safety, if not their lives, to an engineer who was too tender hearted to kill a sheep and her lambs.

## Ruby Beauties Of Dual Merit.

In color the Devon is a rich red throughout, except a tuft of long white hair in the brush of the tail. The back is straight, broad and covered with a thick layer of flesh. The horns are rather long and slender, size would be classed as medium. In this breed the beeling and milking qualities are well developed. The steers, while not large are quick, easy feeders.

## Good Words For the Devon.

The Devon as a two purpose cow gets some strong testimony from farmers and practical dairymen. One of the former says in American Cultivator:

Along in the eighties in Ohio we had some Durham cows, and the first frost they would get a bow in their back and get poor and bawl for more feed, so they did not suit me, and I thought I would try the little Devon. I just had money enough for one cow. I put her by the side of the Durhams, and she made more butter and got fat on one-half the feed the Durhams got. We then disposed of all the Durhams. They tried the Jerseys—giving them a fair trial—but they would not come to the place with Devons in making butter or milk to our satisfaction. So we gave them up. Then we caught the Holstein fever, and that was worse than ever. She gave plenty of milk, but it would not test with the Devons. She would eat as much feed and hay as any three Devons we had in the barn. We now have no other cattle but the Rubies and will stick to them, as they have lifted us out of some very tight places.

Another Devon enthusiast writes: Being fine milkers and their milk of



DUKE OF VERNON.

(Devon bull owned by A. F. Bronson Vernon, N. Y.)

excellent quality, their flesh tender and of fine fiber and the fat well marbled with the lean, they are especially adapted to the requirements of either the grazer or the dairyman. About a year ago James Wood of Westchester county, N. Y., and Dr. J. Chetson Morris of Westchester, Pa., after making careful tests of the milk of the dairy breeds selected the Devons for their dairies. They found the Devon milk superior to all other for the production of a perfectly balanced milk for city consumption and obtained the highest prices. Some years ago a celebrated chemist reported milk from the Devon to be the best milk to raise babies on, as it had more sugar in it and nearer the milk of the baby's mother.

## Resistant to Ticks.

There are three breeds of cattle that promise to be valuable to the growers of beef in the south that seem to stand the ticks better than the true beef breeds. They suffer from the ticks as do dairy cattle, but actual losses are rare. These breeds are the Ayrshire, the Devons and the Red Polls. I have seen cattle of all these breeds in Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama, and they seemed to be thriving well with ticks on them. Of course they were not as fat as cattle should be, but they looked to be good enough to try. The three breeds are in that class that is recognized as dual purpose. Often the cows are very strong milkers, and there is fair beef conformation. Of these the Ayrshire is somewhat the roughest breed and not large. The Devons are beautiful cattle of dark red color, with very long horns. They are small, but quite good in beef type and very hardy.

I have visited two or three herds of Devons in Georgia and find them in good condition, considering the feed and pasture.—Southern Planter.

## Good Cows Well Kept.

There should be nothing spasmodic about the keeping of a cow. At pasture—at full pasture—all her needs are supplied, and when the pasture fails, either in quality or quantity, and the earth is parched "and the grasshopper is a burden" and when the nights and then the days turn cold the needs of the cow for full nutritious feeds remain the same as when she did so well in the first flush pasture.

If we would not forget that the cow makes the milk from her feed and come into the clear understanding of the organic fact that milk making is a normal operation of the properly nourished functions of the cow we would have more good cows well kept.—W. F. McSparran.

## Cotton Cake For the Cow.

"It has been demonstrated in Den mark that no other cake is as productive of fat in milk as is the cotton cake," according to Consular Agent Benton. "Feeders of every class are fully aware of this, and cotton cake is prized more highly than in the United States."

## The Red, White and Roan.

The extensive Shorthorn exhibit at the Minnesota state fair seems to indicate that the red, white and roan cattle are better supported by Minnesotans than any other of the beef breeds.

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

Shields the Food from Alarms

## CROSSING THE BAR.

Dying Words of Some of the World's Famous Men.

Nothnagel, who died alone in his room, noted his own symptoms to the last. A letter to his assistant is said to have ended as follows: "Written late on the evening of July 6 just after experiencing these severe attacks—died of calcification of the arteries." Traube also made observations on himself to the very end. Lockock expressed a wish to be present at the post-mortem examination on himself, and among Cuvier's last recorded words is a remark, as his fingers twitched involuntarily: "Charles Bell is right: 'Ce sont les nerfs de la volonte qui sont malades.'" Dyce Davidson, professor at Aberdeen, died immediately after saying to his class, speaking of the next meeting, which was never to take place, "Four o'clock on Monday, gentlemen; 4 o'clock."

Several doctors have taken their leave with a blessing to those around them. Astley Cooper's last recorded words are, "God bless you, and goodbye to you all!" He had previously said to his physicians, Bright and Chambers, "God's will be done; God bless you both!" adding, "You must excuse me, but I shall take no more medicine." Benjamin Brodie was heard to mutter, "After all, God is very good." The saddest of all recorded last words are probably those of Oliver Goldsmith, who, when asked by his physician if his mind was at ease, said, "No, it is not!" On the other hand, William Hunter's mind seems to have been full of bright thoughts at the moment of death, for he said, "If I could hold a pen, what a book I could write!"

Pasteur and Darwin, though not belonging to the medical profession, are venerated by it as teachers. Darwin's last words were, "I am not the least afraid to die." Pasteur was offered a cup of milk and, being unable to swallow it, murmured, "I cannot." He passed away with one hand in his wife's, the other grasping a crucifix. Lastly are mentioned the last words of Mirabeau, which are said to have been addressed to a doctor. He wrote on a slip of paper, which he gave to his physician, the philosopher Cabanis, the single word, "Dormir." Another account, which may be an expanded version of this, is that after begging for an anodyne he said reproachfully to the doctor: "Were you not my physician and my friend? Did you not promise to spare me the suffering of such a death? Must I go away carrying with me the regret of having confided in you?" This is rather a long and rhetorical speech for a dying man.—British Medical Journal.

## Japanese New Year Cakes.

An annual event in Japan is the making of the New Year's cake, which every family must have if good luck is to follow it during the ensuing year. This cake is made of a peculiar variety of rice, boiled and pounded in a great wooden mortar until it is of the consistency of dough. Although the pure white dough is often colored yellow or pink, the shape of the cake is always the same—that of the sacred mirror, one of the three sacred symbols of the Shinto faith. A piece of this cake is offered to the Shinto deities because it is of the shape of the sacred mirror which wooed the sun goddess to come out of the cave where she had hidden herself in wrath and thus saved the land from total darkness. Each member of the family takes a band in the manufacture of the New Year's cake. Even the baby is carried out and his baby hand guided in lifting the heavy wooden mallet for a "good luck" blow. Enough is made to last nearly the whole year through, and it occupies an important place in the daily menu.—Leslie's Weekly.

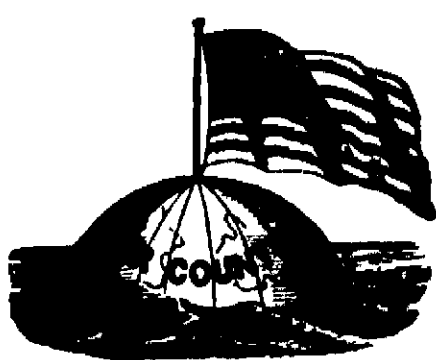
## Queer Fish.

At first thought the electric chair, which sends the criminal to his doom, would seem to be a refinement of invention possible only to man's genius. But the electric eel can numb a horse so that it will drown before recovering from the shock, and the fiercest fish is rendered helpless by the gentlest touch of this creature. Small wonder these eels flourish in their native waters and seldom fail to find food enough and to spare!

At any rate, the gentleman angler casting his fly upon the ripple is unique. Surely no animal can watch the rod and line! Yet there is a fish with a long, slender filament drooping forward from its head, tipped with a fleshy, wormlike appendage. The fish lies quietly on the bottom and awaits a nibble. Soon a minnow makes a dash for the waving luscious morsel. The huge mouth opens, and—the funny angler has dined! A veritable Shylock this, with rod, line and bait of his own flesh and bone!—Chicago Record-Herald.

Lost, a horse hide robe, with green lining, on the road between Stevens Point and Custer. The finder will be rewarded by returning to The Gazette office.





STEVENS POINT, WIS., FEBRUARY 26, 1908.

## BRIEF REVIEW OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

RECORD OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN ITEMIZED FORM.

### HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Information Gathered from All Quarters of the Civilized World and Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man.

A petition for the impeachment of Judge L. R. Wilfey of Shanghai, judge of the United States court of China, was introduced in the house.

Information from unofficial and individual sources evidencing the aggressiveness of Japan in Manchuria has been accumulating in the state department at Washington. That this condition is irritating in increasing degrees to China is a matter of knowledge.

Millionaires, race-track followers, clergymen, lawyers and legislators were represented at the hearing before the joint senate and assembly committee on the Agnew-Hart bill at Albany, N. Y.

The American battleship fleet has reached Callao.

Investigation into the affairs of the American Ice company, promoted and formerly controlled by Charles W. Morse, was formally begun in New York.

The northeast storm, the worst in years, raged in northern New York and rapidly added to the snow that covers the whole Adirondack region.

W. H. Cresviston, on trial for the murder of H. Wellington Stewart in Iola on the night of December 8, 1907, was convicted of murder in the first degree by a jury.

Mrs. John Angus and her two small children were burned to death in their homes at Tallyho, W. Va.

Both Secretary Taft and Whitelaw Reid denounced talk of war between Japan and the United States as "ridiculous" and "nonsense."

William Jones and wife were found guilty by a Chicago jury of kidnapping Lillian Wulff. The man was given 30 years and woman 25 years in prison.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to the interstate commerce commission, told of the danger of a strike on the railroads over contemplated wage reductions and suggested an inquiry into the claim that the cut is made necessary by adverse legislation.

Creditors made terms to E. R. Thomas of New York in regard to the control of his property and the renewal of loans.

A New York paper printed cables from Europe telling of an alleged deal for the purchase of the Philippines by Germany.

Germany's imperial treasury department is considering the possibility of a government petroleum monopoly.

French soldiers had a serious engagement with the Moors at a point about 15 miles southeast of Fedala, Morocco. The French had two officers and several soldiers killed and 20 men wounded.

Mrs. Oscar Anderson and baby were drowned while trying to ford the Dry Glaze near Decaturville, Mo.

The Mexican government has raised the ban against importation of rifles into that country, providing the importers can show good cause for taking them in.

Because his wife threatened to get a divorce, L. Asbury shot and killed her and then killed himself at Seattle, Wash.

The New York senate passed by a vote of 30 to 7 the Page bill providing for a commission of 15 to investigate the government of New York city.

Reports that the marriage of Harry K. Thaw and Evelyn Thaw is to be annulled, or that they are to be divorced, are denied.

The memorandum of the Japanese government in reply to that of the United States on the subject of emigration was handed to Ambassador O'Brien in Tokyo.

The Civic federation of Burlington Ia., has notified the mayor and other city officials that gamblers must be driven out.

Owen Wister, the novelist, was defeated for alderman in the municipal election in Philadelphia.

Senator Knox introduced in the senate a bill to establish a system of postal savings banks.

Gracey, Ky., was visited by a band of 25 masked night riders. After taking possession of the telephone exchange and taking Town Marshal Waters prisoner they terrorized the inhabitants by firing guns and pistols.

In the Democratic primaries in Oklahoma to elect delegates to the state convention W. J. Bryan was endorsed by every one of the 75 counties.

Peter Gruener, aged 40, a copper smith of Cincinnati, shot and instantly killed his wife, and then shot himself dying shortly afterwards.

The fight for control of the London Times is still raging. An American syndicate, headed by Moberly Bell, present manager of the paper, has offered \$4,250,000 for it, while C. A. Pearson's offer is \$3,750,000.

William J. Bryan's visit to Columbus, O., was signalized by the Democratic state central committee unanimously endorsing his candidacy for the presidency.

Speaker Cannon was endorsed by unanimous vote for the Republican nomination for president at the meeting of the Illinois Republican state central committee in Springfield. The resolution of endorsement also praised President Roosevelt.

The divorce question was excluded from the new Michigan constitution which is receiving its finishing touches at the hands of the constitutional convention.

Wah Shun Gah, chief of the Kaw Indians, died at his home near Arkansas City, Kan., aged 88 years.

Private Benjamin G. Steenerson of the marine corps, who was drowned in Narragansett bay, lost his life in trying to save his comrade, John M. McIntosh, from death in the water, according to the naval board which investigated the case.

Former Gov. Pennypacker took the stand in the Pennsylvania state capitol graft case as witness for former Auditor General Snyder, former State Treasurer Mathews, and former Superintendent Shumaker, Pennypacker's colleagues on the board of grounds and buildings during the equipment of the capitol.

Assistant Matron Clara Sterling of the Children's home at Canal Dover, O., confessed to having driven a tack through the end of a child's tongue as punishment and was fined ten dollars.

Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, the leader of the Boxers in the uprising in 1900, is dead. He had been banished to Kan Su.

T. E. Pritchard, third officer on the steamer Crispin, and a victim of yellow fever, died, making the second victim of the disease since the vessel went into quarantine at Galveston.

Rev. W. G. Whitaker of Exeter, Neb., accused of using the mails to defraud, was bound to the federal grand jury in the sum of \$1,500 at Springfield, O.

The president of the republic of Brazil, to commemorate the visit of the Atlantic fleet to the city of Rio Janeiro, signed a decree authorizing the continuation of rebates on tariff charges on articles of American merchandise during the fiscal year of 1908.

All but one of the 28 men and boys who were entombed in the Mid-Valley colliery were rescued. Frank Orloskie fell down a chute after the accident and was killed.

The court of appeals of New York decided that Chester Gillette of Cortland must die in the electric chair for the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown of South Otselee, Chenango county, at Big Moose lake in the Adirondacks on July 11, 1906.

The West Point (Ia.) bank closed its doors. It is owned by Riley Smith of Colusa, Ill.

Out of a total of \$14,750,000 that will be paid in dividends by the Standard Oil company at the rate of \$15 a share on March 14 next, John D. Rockefeller, who owns 25 per cent. of all the stock, will get \$3,750,000, bringing up the total of his returns from Standard stock for the six months to \$6,250,000.

F. L. Smith, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas brakeman on the El Dorado train, which was robbed of a package containing \$3,000, confessed to the robbery and gave up the money.

George Chester of West Livingston, N. J., dreamed three times of seeing his wife's lost wedding ring under a stone and then went out and found it at the spot indicated.

A general strike of marble cutters all over New England is threatened, because of the employers' refusal of an increase of wages and a Saturday half-holiday.

Reports have been received at Tiflis from Armenia that all the Turkish army reserve forces in Van, Mush and the other vilayets of Asia Minor have been called to the colors and are proceeding rapidly for the frontier. In St. Petersburg the reports of impending war are taken seriously.

The jury in the Snell \$2,000,000 will case at Clinton, Ill., was discharged by Judge Cochran, being unable to reach a verdict.

James P. Hayes, agent of the Traders' Dispatch in Kansas City, Mo., and John O'Donnell, a well-known cigar dealer, were shot and seriously wounded by J. D. Cosby, proprietor of the Cosby hotel, in the office of the hotel because they assaulted his clerk. A roundhouse worker, name unknown, was found dead, his head crushed in a water tank at Harvard, Ill. He had been robbed of his pay check.

Mr. Madden of Illinois introduced a bill in congress appropriating \$100,000 to be paid to the Lincoln Farm association to build on the Lincoln birth place farm in Kentucky a national patriotic shrine which shall consist of a memorial hall, costing not more than \$250,000, of which sum \$150,000 shall be paid by the association.

Heavy snowfalls and high winds throughout the states of the middle west partly tied up rail traffic and caused serious interruption of business. In southern Indiana there was great suffering due to the floods.

It has developed that R. Fred Anderson, who committed suicide at Cobalt, Ont., was the absconding treasurer of Jennings township, Missaukee county, Michigan.

A. Wengler of Chicago broke the world's record at the Cincinnati tournament by bowling 699 points.

The Friend paper mills at West Carrollton, O., were damaged by fire.

V. K. W. Koo, a Chinese, has been selected as one of the Columbia university debaters who will oppose the mixed trio at Cornell.

Following an operation for a twist of the bowels, Senator Asbury C. Latimer of South Carolina was said to be in a critical condition in Washington.

Twenty-eight miners were imprisoned in the Midvale colliery near Mount Carmel, Pa., by the breaking of a dam, but it was believed all were alive and would be rescued.

Third Engineer William Davis, one of the men suffering from yellow fever on the steamer Crispin in Galveston roads, died.

The Merchants' National bank of Portland, Ore., reopened for business after remaining 11 weeks in the hands of a bank examiner.

Charles W. Morse, the New York financier, was indicted again, for perjury while testifying before the grand jury.

Mrs. Andy Baker and her five-year-old daughter of Rainey Place, Ky., were accidentally burned to death.

Ensign & Son's private bank in Northwest, Pa., closed its doors. The institution has been in existence since 1858.

Rev. Father Andrew Salmon was instantly killed and Father Murphy was perhaps fatally injured at South Bend, Ind., when their cutter was struck by an electric car. Both priests have been connected with Notre Dame college.

Rumors were current in Paris that King Alfonso of Spain had been assassinated, but no confirmation or denial of this could be obtained.

Gov. Deneen issued a proclamation designating April 24 as Arbor day and October 24 as Bird day in Illinois.

In an heroic attempt to rescue her six-year-old companion, David Rogers, from in front of an approaching train at Cartersville, Ga., Lilly May Kline, 12 years old, was struck by the train and both were crushed to death.

John F. Randolph of West Orange, N. J., treasurer of the Edison Manufacturing Company, of which Thomas A. Edison is president, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

Virgil McKnight, member of the Kentucky legislature from Mason county, died of cardiac asthma.

William Sells, son of one of the three brothers who organized the famous Sells Brothers' circus combination, died suddenly in New York.

Frank H. Hitchcock, former first assistant postmaster general, resigned and took official charge of the Taft boom in the east and south.

William L. Day, son of Associate Supreme Court Justice William R. Day, was appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of Ohio.

Douglas H. Riker, a New York publisher, ill in bed with pneumonia, battled for life with an infuriated bulldog. He finally smothered the animal in the bedclothes.

A horse crazed with blind staggers plunged into a New York restaurant and injured half a dozen persons.

Man for man, gun for gun, and ship for ship, the American navy is second to none in the world, according to the report of Admiral Converse, called forth by the many criticisms recently made in magazines and otherwise.

The navy department was officially advised of the arrival of the American torpedo boat flotilla at Talcahuano, Chile, four days ahead of the schedule.

Charles W. Morse, financier and promoter of many large combinations, returned from his brief trip to Europe, was arrested in his stateroom when the steamer Etruria reached quarantine in the lower bay at New York, and was released on \$20,000 bonds. He issued a statement declaring his innocence.

The socialists of Solingen, Prussia, assembled around the city hall and cheered for universal suffrage. The police charged the crowds, scattered them and arrested many of the disturbers.

Capt. N. B. Thistlewood of Cairo, Ill., Republican candidate for congress in the Twenty-fifth Illinois district, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Smith last November.

Following a fight on the tug Annie R. Wood of Providence, bound from Newport to Fort Greble, Benjamin G. Steenerson, son of Congressman Steenerson of Crookston, Minn., fell or was pushed overboard and drowned.

Bert Hendershert, son of Mrs. Bell Taylor and stepson of Nathan Taylor, who was murdered in the rear of his confectionery store at Creston, Ia., confessed that he fired the shot which ended Taylor's life.

## PEOPLE TO BLAME

HAVE THOUGHTLESSLY AIDED IN CENTRALIZING INDUSTRIES.

### EVILS NOW CLEARLY SEEN

Unequitable Distribution of the Earnings of the People Inevitably Followed—Growth of Small Towns and Communities Retarded.

During the last few months of 1907 the people had a striking example of the effects of too much centralization. While all over the United States there was prosperity, a few embarrassed concerns in Wall street, New York, brought about a financial stringency that became generally felt. For years the agricultural sections have been sending money by the millions to the great financial centers. Here it was used for the building up of great trusts and combinations, which were greatly overcapitalized. On this watered capitalization the people have been compelled to pay ponderous dividends.

One natural law is that of centralization, segregation, and in these matters Nature carries on its work well, but unnatural concentration, like other intrusions of natural laws, bring quick punishment. The centralization of industries which has been going on since the trust era started has brought about an unequitable distribution of the earnings of the people. It has retarded the growth of towns and communities. It has brought in its wake many evils that affect workers in every field. Yet for these evils the masses of people are to blame. Every man, woman and child who labors and who sends the products of that labor to other places than the home community assists just so much in centralization of business and financial power. Every resident of a rural community who sends his dollars to the large city helps along the trust builders and the centralizers.

The commercial enterprises are the life elements of the rural towns. When these enterprises are destroyed, the town deteriorates. With the disappearance of the town goes the home markets, the good schools and the churches and the other public conveniences that the town affords. With the going down of the town, real estate values are depreciated, and depression comes to all the community. How would the farmers fare if the towns were wiped out and only the large cities allowed to exist? What kind of markets would the farmers have for all their produce? How does the average farmer find dealing with city concerns at the present time?

When a shipment of eggs is made to the city commission man, does the farmer get as good returns as he does from the home dealers? How about other produce? It is the home markets that afford the growers of produce protection. When the calm thinker who is engaged in agriculture considers all these little matters, he will find that in home patronage lies the keystone of his success. How would the agricultural districts be as living places were there no home towns? But this is what the situation would be if all the people of a community sent to some foreign place for all the goods required.

Home is a word dear to all good citizens. That man lacks patriotism whose inclination it is to oppose the progress of the place where he resides. By making better the home town, we are improving the community of which we are a part. We cannot improve without benefiting ourselves. We cannot give patronage to concerns in the large cities without giving just so much help to the trust builders and the business centralizers. All these things are worthy of the most serious consideration of every citizen.

### Need of Lessons in Economy.

A number of state agricultural departments have inaugurated a series of farmers' institutes. At these meetings, the science of agriculture in its various phases is ably discussed by able authorities. It appears that it would be advantageous to take up other matters relative to farm life, as well as merely the science of farming. Lessons in simple economy could be given to farmers and their wives, particularly along the lines of country development, of the essentials in building up the country and protection of local industries. This field alone offers a wide latitude for energetic work. The farmer should understand principles upon which commerce is based, as well as being versed in the growing of produce, which is the basis of commerce.

Remember that trusts and combinations are never built up in the small towns. They find their origin and flourish in the large cities.

That town which has not sufficient industries to employ its people is sure to go backward.

## BUILDING UP THE CHARACTER.

A Few Words to the Youth Who Would Make the Most of Life.

It is well that the majority of us value being well thought of. Few young men, anxious to make the most of life, care to have what is commonly known as a "bad reputation." Do you, young man, ever stop to think that there are immutable laws that control the universe and all therein? Do you ever consider that light is only the evidence of a luminous body? That the brilliancy of the diamond is merely the rays reflected from the perfectly crystallized carbon? Reputation is only the reflection from character as it is variously projected upon the screen of public opinion; but reputation is not character, any more than the light is the luminous body, but is merely the effulgence, the result of character.

The imitation diamond for a time may rival in splendor and brilliancy the reflections of light of the genuine gem, but this brilliancy is soon dulled. The same with reputation, which sometimes attaches to character which will not stand the test of time, or the scrutiny of the exacting eye of justice. Week after week we read in the pages of the press of the downfall and disgrace of men high in public estimation, and who, until their duplicity was exposed, were men of most excellent reputation—reputation reflected falsely from an unclean character.

Character is the mold of moral consciousness. It is the outgrowth of the heart carefully nurtured by truth and love and directed by intelligence solely influenced by that which is moral in man. It is by reputation that we are to be judged by those with whom we are thrown in either business or social intercourse. Our own acts are the standard by which we will be either praised or condemned. Our own acts are the indications of the spirit within. Though we may be most excellent in character, sometimes we may be falsely estimated; may acquire through some misunderstood circumstance a reputation undesirable. But character ever counts. It is sure to bring to the front its worth. The diamond may be robbed of its brilliancy for a time by grime and dirt, but it is nevertheless a diamond. Your true worth may be obscured for a time, but it is sure to become known.

Character is the greatest thing the young man has to guard. It is the only sure foundation upon which hopes can be rightly based. He who is true to himself cannot be untrue to others. Would you have character and reputation, you must work, constantly, unceasingly, as conscience becomes deadened and degenerate when not exercised, and conscience directs the building of character. There are qualities in man that mark his greatness and his superiority—the moral and the mental, and it is by the exercise of these that greatness and success are gained.

### Adulterated Foodstuffs.

The chemist in charge of the laboratory of the department of agriculture at Chicago has been paying careful attention to the purity of foods. Recently he made a statement that one great spice company annually ground up 600 tons of cocoanut shells and flavored the same with essential oils and then sold the powdered stuff for pure spices. He related about another concern which sold \$100,000 worth of spices annually, only five per cent. of which were pure. The common articles used for adulteration of foods are sawdust, brick dust, burnt grains, cocoanut shells and other kinds of shells and barks. It is the aim of the United States government to put an end to this adulteration of foods. Since the government has become active in tracing down such frauds a number of unscrupulous grocery houses have been compelled to go out of business.

### Knock the Knocker.

No enterprising, growing community, nor any other kind of a place, has any use for the malcontent, usually known as a "knocker." Many of the worst specimens of knockers are not the ones who by their words injure the home town, but are the ones who without good reason send away all the money they have to spend to some distant place, thus robbing the home town of the support that it should rightly have. It is the business that keeps the town alive. Anything that decreases the volume of business injures the place. One may claim that their money is earned by hard work, and that the right to spend it wherever they wish is theirs. But there is such a thing as principle, and by principles are men gauged by their fellow men. The "knocker" is one who values principle as nothing worth preserving or protecting. Sometimes it is ignorance, the lack of knowledge, which impels people to do things contrary to their own interests and the interests of their neighbors; but it matters little how these things are brought about, the evil effect is just the same.

## STOESEL TO DIE

"HERO OF PORT ARTHUR" GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE.

### SURRENDERED RUSS FORT

Military Court Pronounces Notice of Fate—Inferior Officers Allowed to Escape Because of Lack of Evidence.

St. Petersburg.—Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, once known as "the Hero of Port Arthur," was condemned to death Thursday evening by a military court for the surrender of that fort to the Japanese.

Gen. Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian division of Port Arthur, was ordered reprimanded for a disciplinary offense, which was not connected with the surrender, and Gen. Smirnov, acting commander of the fortress, and Maj. Gen. Relas, chief of staff to Gen. Stoessel, were acquitted of the charges against them for lack of proof. The court recommended that the death sentence upon Lieut. Gen. Stoessel be commuted to ten years imprisonment in a fortress and that he be excluded from the service. Gen. Vodar, president of the court, read the sentences amid a tense silence. By a great effort of self-control, Gen. Stoessel maintained a rigid soldier-like impassivity. Gen. Smirnov also was seemingly unmoved, but there were tears in the eyes of Gen. Relas.

The sentence of death was pronounced upon Gen. Stoessel, "for surrendering the fortress before all the means of defense had been exhausted; for failing to enforce his authority, and for military misdemeanors."

### QUAKER "JOBLESS" RIOT.

Philadelphia Unemployed Cause Fracas, Twenty Being Injured.

Philadelphia.—The marching of nearly 1,000 foreigners upon the city hall, where they said they intended to make demands upon Mayor Reyburn for work, precipitated a riot in Broad street late Thursday, in which 20 persons were injured before the police dispersed the marchers and arrested 14 of them. The men, most of whom were Italians and Poles, marched from the foreign settlement in the lower section of the city. The leaders and a score of others carried red flags; having a black border. Several wagons attempted to pass through the line. The drivers were dragged from their seats by the marchers and beaten.

### PRESIDENT RECEIVES BARON.

Ambassador Takahira Given Formal Reception at Capitol.

Washington.—The formal reception of Baron Takahira, as ambassador of Japan to the United States, took place at the White House Thursday afternoon. The speeches exchanged between the president and the new ambassador, while on their face purely formal, were characterized in each case by an undercurrent of strong desire for the preservation of peace. The ambassador, for instance, said: "The maintenance of lasting peace with all nations and the conservation of the rights and interests of all people are the cardinal objects of my august sovereign."

### POWDER BLAST KILLS SCORES.

Explosion at Berkeley, Cal., Fatal to Chinese and Whites.

Berkeley, Cal.—An explosion occurred in the nitro-glycerin mixing house of the Hercules Powder works at Pinole, 14 miles north of here late Thursday. The building was completely destroyed and many workmen were reported to have been killed.

It was later reported that between 25 and 27 Chinamen and four white men were killed and that six white men were seriously injured.

### Evans Is Ill at Callao.

Callao.—The American battleships, under Rear Admiral Evans, came to anchor in this port Thursday. The only regrettable feature of the entertainments is the fact that the commander himself, Rear Admiral Evans, will not be able to attend because of illness.

### Col. Guindon Slays Self.

New York.—Without leaving anything to indicate why the act was committed, Col. Eugene W. Guindon, president of Fuller's Express company, Thursday fired a bullet into his brain while seated at his desk and died shortly afterward.

### Metcalf Seeks News Source.

Washington.—An effort is being made by Secretary Metcalf to ascertain the source of the information alleged to have been furnished to writers who have criticized the navy.